The United People of Yamato Are the Uniters Of Asia

# Nippon Times

Through Unity and Determination to Anglo-Saxon Surrender

No. 16,126 (THE 19th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1944 [illegible]可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

# JAPANESE GAIN CONTROL OF AIR IN ARAKAN AREA

## Result of Occupation of Two Airfields at Taung Bazaar And at XX

## ENEMY TROOPS HIT HARD

## Our Army Wild Eagles Strafe And Bomb Hostile Positions On India-Burma Border

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, February 12.—With the two airfields at Taung Bazaar and at X X having fallen into our hands, the Wild Eagles of the Japanese Army Air Force completely secured control of the air over the Arakan area in concerted action with our Ground Units.

Continuing endless assault day and night, the crack units of the Japanese Army Air Force are dauntlessly and effectively strafing and bombing the enemy positions, throwing them into terrific confusion. At the same time, our Army Eagles also roared over the enemy communication line, bases as well as surface craft on the Naaf River, causing huge damage.

Since February 4, the Japanese Army Air Units shot down more than 30 enemy planes in a series of air duels with the enemy fighters including Hurricanes, Spitfires, and X X dive-bombers, which have been attempting repeated guerrilla warfare, taking advantage of the bases at XX and XX airfields.

In the meantime, two airfields at XX and Taung Bazaar, which were hurriedly built as enemy advance bases fell into the hands of the Japanese Forces. In parallel with the depressed action of the land units, the activities of the enemy air force have daily been increasingly getting weaker, except for guerrilla warfare with the use of an XX air base.

### Enemy Hit Hard

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, February 13.—The bomber plane units of the Japanese Air Arm in the Burma area, which have been repeatedly bombing the routed seventh division of the British-Indian army in catching up with the foe at every point, carried out terrific night bombing on February 12 over an enemy troop concentration, vehicles and military materials assembled at X X, being concentrated in order to reinforce the defeated enemy troops, which were cut off by crack units of the Japanese Forces. After dealing a tremendous damage to the enemy, and blasting and setting ablaze five nearby places in the said district, all the Japanese bombers returned to their base safely.

### Setback Admitted

Domei

LISBON, February 13.—With the initiative offensive operation having been launched, the Japanese Forces in front of Buthidaung in the Arakan front are dealing an annihilative blow to the British 14th army under the command of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten.

According to a New Delhi dispatch reaching here, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's Headquarters issued a war communique on February 12 and stated that the Japanese Forces on the Arakan front continued their attacks on the line of communication and supply and the defensive positions of the anti-Axis troops in the southwestern sector of Taung Bazaar. A part of the Japanese armed forces is still advancing toward the rear of the anti-Axis forces. From the various directions, the anti-Axis troops suffered the simultaneous assault, and furious fighting in this area continued for the last nine days.

Admitting that the anti-Axis army has been exposed to a big menace as the result of the advance of the picked units of the Japanese Forces at the rear of the enemy front line, the Mountbatten headquarters on February 13 announced that a decisive battle is raging in the area east and west of the Mayu Hills and no prediction can be made as to the development of the war situation. The anti-Axis forces are endeavoring to regain the communication and supply line in defiance of the stubborn resistance of the Japanese Forces.

In the meantime, a vigorous battle also is reported to have been tak-

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 1)

### *Japanese Attack Enemy Rear Lines On Arakan Front*

**Domei**

**LISBON, February 13.—Concerning the war situation on the Arakan front, a U.P. war correspondent in New Delhi made the following report, stating that the Japanese Forces struck the rear of the British forces in a detouring operation, and dashed into the eastern tip of Ngakyedauk Pass. Furious fighting is going on with the British troops. At the eastern sector of the Mayu Hills, the Japanese Forces are attacking the communication lines behind the front of the anti-Axis forces.**

# NAVY AIR UNITS HIT FOE BASES, CONVOY

## Relentless Attacks Continued in New Guinea, Bougainville Island Areas

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, February 14.—Imperial Japanese Naval Air Units have been continuing relentless attacks against anti-Axis bases and convoys in the New Guinea and Bougainville Island area, causing tremendous damage to the enemy.

Catching up with an enemy convoy in the waters off Cape Ward Hunt, about 80 miles southeast of Morobe Bay, New Guinea Island, the Naval Wild Eagles damaged one large enemy transport.

Another unit of the Japanese Navy Air Force attacked the enemy airfield at Cape Torokina on Bougainville Island and blasted their objectives. Furthermore, the Japanese planes surprise-raided and blasted the military position of the anti-Axis forces on Mono Island before returning to their base safely.

### Enemy Airfields Blasted

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON THE FOREMOST FRONT IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, February 14.—Breaking through heavy rain in the darkness, Japanese Army Wild Aces advanced and attacked the enemy airfield at Madzab on New Guinea Island at 1 a.m. on February 13. Defying the resistance of the enemy fighter planes which rose to challenge them, the Japanese Army Air Units successfully cruised over the enemy airfield and caused heavy damage with intense bombing. Owing to the adverse weather, the war results were not ascertained.

At about the same time, another unit of the Japanese Army Air Force attacked the enemy military establishments in the vicinity of Cape Gumbi, New Guinea Island. Due to the vigorous bombing effected by our planes, one place was set ablaze while an explosion was caused in another place.

From these attacks, all the Japanese planes returned to their base safely.

### Kavieng Raiders Repulsed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, February 14.—A large formation of 42 enemy Consolidated B-24's and 10 fighters showed up over Kavieng on New Ireland on the morning of February 13, but was beaten back by intense antiaircraft gunfire from our defense garrison. The loss on our side was negligible.

# *ARMY ACES ATTACK NANYUNG AIRFIELD*

## *Wild Eagles Also Furiously Hit Kanchow*

Domei

LISBON, February 13.—Units of the Japanese Air Forces, which raided Nanyung on February 11, again attacked and bombed the airfield at Nanyung in Kwangtung Province yesterday morning, reports a dispatch from Chungking reaching here.

### U.S. Base in China Raided

Domei

LISBON, February 13.—Japanese Air Units furiously bombed the airfield at Kanchow, Kiangsi Province, an advance base of the American air force in China, on the morning of February 12, according to a Chungking dispatch received here.

# BRITISH OBJECT TO COSTLINESS OF PACIFIC WAR

## Observer Commentator Thinks U.S. Operations Will Hurt Second Front Opening

## DISHARMONY IS ADMITTED

## Undertaking of Major Fighting Against Japan Said Not Intimated at Quebec Talks

Pointing out that the resources available to the anti-Axis camp are not inexhaustible, a military commentator of the Observer of London, in a recent issue expressed grave fear that the costly operations currently being carried on by the United States forces in the Pacific theater of the war would rapidly deplete the anti-Axis resources and ultimately turn out to be a serious blow to the war with Germany, it is disclosed in a Stockholm dispatch dated February 12 to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The Observer commentator gave vent to Britain's displeasure at the fact that the current American operations in the Pacific were launched entirely on Washington's own initiative without any previous notice to London in utter disregard of the agreement that major campaigns of such magnitude should be conducted in close consultation and cooperation with the other anti-Axis nations.

### Sounds Grave Warning

He then went on to sound the grave tocsin that the unlimited attrition being incurred by the American forces in the Pacific would jeopardize the Second Front project, the carrying out of which inexorably demands extraordinary resolve and costs.

The Observer commentator writes: "Britain can ill afford to be indifferent to America's war with Japan, especially when one takes into consideration the enormous volume of seacraft required for carrying two American divisions for the landing operations against the Marshall Group.

"By the same amount of seacraft, at least 20 American divisions could be sent to Europe.

"Remember what pains we had to go through in order to turn North Africa into a military base—North Africa which is only 150 miles away from Europe. In the North African campaign as well as in the operations against Europe, several months of assiduous preparation had to pass before we could organize the necessary attacking fleets.

"What amount of energy and materials must be expended to turn the Marshall Group into a base of operations against Truk or Guam 1,300 or 1,800 miles, respectively, away! The transport of two divisions and their supplies necessitated the use of 2,000,000 tons of warships and transports, which, in turn, need supplies for themselves.

"Again, in preparation for subsequent operations, new bases must be secured. Astounding will be the tonnage and volume of supplies required in the task of pushing bases forward in succession.

"By the side of the tonnage required for the Marshall operations, the shipping space necessary for any campaign against Europe, no matter on what scale, would be less than trivial.

### Inadequate for Attack

"The joke of it all is that the American forces that have been landed on the Marshalls at the cost of an enormous tonnage and supplies are utterly inadequate for attack against the vital bases of the Japanese Forces, a venture which would necessitate the mobilization of a much larger military force and a mammoth tonnage. Even shipbuilding magnate Henry Kaiser would shudder at the thought of such heavy demands on shipping.

"At the Roosevelt-Churchill conference at Quebec, no intimation of any kind was made of the undertaking of such major operations in the Pacific. If America really means to keep up such costly operations, the other anti-Axis nations cannot help entertaining serious apprehension. For the task of opening a Second Front still lies ahead of us and this when we are engaged in the Pacific campaign which is even more onerous. Would the anti-Axis be justified in indulging self-complacency regarding the opening of a two-front campaign like this? Not by a long shot. The British industrialists and their spirit of sacrifice will have to face a severe

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 2)

# *Greater East Asia Peoples' Assembly Is Slated to Be Held in Tokyo in June*

An assembly of representatives of the peoples of Greater East Asia is slated to be held in Tokyo in June under the auspices of the Koa-Sohonbu (Asia-Development-Headquarters) of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, it is learned.

The object of the proposed assembly will be to prepare the ground for vigorous racial movements in the countries of Greater East Asia, to accelerate productivity expansion and to establish firmly wartime economy and wartime living.

Concrete plans for the attainment of these aims will be determined at the assembly.

The sponsors intend to invite, as participants, several men each from the various regions of Greater East Asia who are really held in high regard by their respective peoples and who have the ardor of dedicating themselves to the cause of peoples' movements.

For some time now there has been a growing demand, both in Japan and overseas, for the convening of an assembly like this to afford an outlet for the surging war-consciousness of the peoples of Greater East Asia. At the recent 84th session of the Imperial Diet, it will be recalled, the advisability of such a move was pointed out.

# GERMAN AIR FORCE HELD STILL STRONG

## British Commentator Avers it Is Ridiculous to Think it has Deteriorated

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 13.—Warning against underestimating the striking force of the German air force, Major Oliver Stuart, air correspondent of The Evening Standard, London, ridiculed the idea that the production of munitions in Germany is steadily declining under the incessant bombing of Anglo-American airmen, according to a dispatch received here from London.

"The view that as a result of the air raids being conducted by the anti-Axis forces German war production is going down is as ridiculous as the view that the Germans will soon face a shortage of petroleum," Major Stuart said.

"As a matter of fact, German war production has markedly increased and German aircraft have much improved in quality. There is no ground anywhere for belief that there are factors impairing German war efforts, especially the efficacy of their air-torpedo units.

"There is also the view that Germany has not enough airmen but there are no facts in support of such a surmise. The people of Britain must not play into the hands of those who are seeking to draw a roseate veil of illusion over the grim facts."

# STALIN'S REPLY TO BRITAIN CLAIMED UNSATISFACTORY

## Note on Pole Issue Not Published Because Contents Unfavorable, Says Reich

Special

BERLIN, February 13.—The laconic report by Reuters to the effect that the contents of Premier Josef Stalin's message to Prime Minister Churchill, regarding the Polish problem could not be made public at the present, permits of only one interpretation, namely, that Premier Stalin's statement did not satisfy London, according to Wilhelmstrasse opinion.

If Premier Stalin's opinion on the settlement of the Polish question had dove-tailed with the British policy then there would be no reason for not publishing the message immediately, it was pointed out.

Even if Premier Stalin's answer were "fair to middling" it would presumably have been published in London. That nothing at all was published permits the assumption, in Wilhelmstrasse opinion, that Premier Stalin's answer had the same tenor as the articles in the Pravda and Izvestia which bitterly attacked the Polish government in exile at London.

# GERMAN ENVOY CONFERS

## Von Papen Sees Turkish Foreign Minister Menemencioglu

Special

LISBON, February 13.—German Ambassador to Turkey, Baron Franz von Papen, on Friday, had a long conversation with the Turkish Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu, according to an Ankara dispatch.

This conversation was the first Ambassador von Papen had with the Turkish Foreign Minister since his return from a brief vacation in one of the Turkish provinces.

The Ambassador's conversation coincided with the conclusion of the British-Turkish negotiations about Turkey joining the war on the anti-Axis side which, according to the Times correspondent at Ankara, ended in failure.

# YANK TROOPS CAUSE FRICTION IN ENGLAND

## Doughboys Disliked for Monopolizing Girls, Cinemas and Receiving Better Pay

Domei

GENEVA, February 13.—Unfortunately, but nevertheless true, the American troops in England are beginning to get on the nerves of the British people, the London News Chronicle points out. Dealing lengthily in an article, "The American invasion of England," which was published in the American magazine Fortune, the paper said whole harbor sites had been placed at the disposal of the Americans while villages where English farmers had been living for generations were evacuated to make room for them.

Now American tanks are tearing up English gardens and fields. The Americans also monopolize the railways, taxicabs, hotels, cinemas, and restaurants. To make matters worse, the doughboys are making rude remarks about the non-iced English beer and other typically British characteristics.

The greatest cause for the bad blood between the doughboys and tommies is the gross discrepancy in pay between the American and British soldiers. While the tommies receive 15 shillings, the doughboys receive 16 dollars, the paper points out.

Thus, American troops are spending money freely, getting English girls to dine with them in the more expensive restaurants.

American officers are also responsible for creating bad feeling. Messing together, they are taking away servants and cooks from English families by offering more pay.

The English, on the other hand, are ridiculing their American comrades' weakness for medals and war decorations. They say that American soldiers who had never seen frontline service were wearing half a dozen war decorations. These same troops, the paper asserts, have even been awarded special decorations for having landed safely in England.

In conclusion, the paper recalls the following joke: Two American soldiers entered a theater to see the British film, "Victory in the Desert." On hearing the thundering roars of the big guns and seeing the gruesome battle scenes, one of them fainted. The second soldier who had braved the ordeal, on leaving the cinema, decorated himself with another war medal.

# BUDDHISTS MEETING TODAY

## Asia Nirvana Society to Hold Victory Prayers Under Nindo Shaku

The International Buddhist Association has announced the meeting of the Greater East Asia Nirvana Society and the Prayer for the Successful Consummation of the War of Greater East Asia to be held today at the International Buddhist Association Hall. The meeting will begin at 2 p.m., presided by the Ceylonese priest, Nindo Shaku.

On February 17, the third meeting of the Greater East Asia Buddhist Research Society will also be held at the International Buddhist Association beginning at 1 p.m. A lecture on "The National Religion of East and South Asia" will be delivered by Dr. Enku Uno, renowned scholar of international religions.

### Enemy Bombs Rome

Domei

BERLIN, February 13.—Anti-Axis bomber units bombed Rome this evening destroying some residences and causing casualties of nine killed and 24 injured, according to Rome reports.

# MARKED SIGNS OF RESURGENCE SEEN IN SOUTH

## Wholehearted Cooperation of One Billion People, Pointed Out by Army Officer

## TRACES 2-YEAR PROGRESS

## Five-Year Autonomous Industrialization Program Shows Rapid Development

Domei

SHONAN, February 14.—With the wholehearted cooperation of the 1,000,000,000 people of Greater East Asia and the abundant resources of the vast area to support the fiery fighting spirit of Japan, there can only be one outcome to the War of Greater East Asia, victory for the long-oppressed nations of this part of the world, Lieutenant-Colonel Shozo Nakajima, head of the department of information of the Japanese Army in the Southern Regions, told newsmen here today on the eve of the second anniversary of the fall of Singapore.

The changes of the last two years fill him with amazement when he looks back on the state of this island two years ago, Lieutenant-Colonel Nakajima said. With the fall of this powerful base of British imperialism in East Asia, which stretched its predatory claws to French Indo-China, the Netherlands East Indies, Australia, New Zealand, Burma, India and even Canada, the British ambition of further aggrandizement was rudely shattered and Greater East Asia started upon the road to recovery and independence.

He declared as follows:

"Through the positive cooperation of the native inhabitants, animated by their aspiration to come back into their own, marked progress has been made in the work of building up Shonan as the arsenal and supply base of the Southern Regions. There is no parallel in history where whole races and nations have been so rapidly restored to their former glory in accordance with so rational and equitable a pattern of moral order.

"The declaration at the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations held in Tokyo on November 5 last year that these countries had risen in arms against Anglo-American aggression and in the cause of common prosperity for all the associated states was a manifestation of the fact that part of the great aims for which Japan went to war had already been achieved.

"The Southern Regions now have come to contribute tremendously to the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. Our military administrative policy has roused the peoples of the southern countries, including the people of Malai, to the realization of their historic mission.

"The native inhabitants of Malai, Java, Sumatra and other areas of the south have come thoroughly to understand the true significance of the war and to tighten their determination to fight the war through to the end shoulder to shoulder with their Japanese comrades. Many have joined the volunteer groups to dedicate themselves to the joint defense of their countries. The steady progress being made with the perfect cooperation of the Japanese military, civil service, private individuals and native inhabitants is patent to any visitor to any of the southern occupied areas.

"The establishments and equipment which the enemy destroyed when retreating are now rapidly being restored and various new ones have been built or are under construction. From the initial stage of restoration we have entered the second stage of new construction. Daily the goods being sent to Japan and to the first lines from these countries of the south are increasing and the development of the resources vital to modern warfare is attended with unexpected success.

"In these southern countries which had been kept enslaved to Anglo-American industries as colonies for the production of the raw materials they need, industrialization is steadily in progress and the old order under which these countries had been compelled to depend on Anglo-American manufactured goods has been superseded by a new order and the native inhabitants are now burning with constructive zeal and a new sense of responsibility.

"The five year plan for autono-

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 7)

### *Personnel Losses Of American Navy Announced by U.S.*

**Domei**

**LISBON, February 13.—The personnel losses of the United States navy, marine corps and the coastal defense corps since the opening of hostilities were announced by the United States Navy Department as follows, according to a Washington dispatch: Killed 16,109; wounded 8,846; missing 9,475; prisoners 4,346; total 38,776. Obviously, the figures are wide of the actual number, but it registers an increase of 780 over last week's announcement of 37,996.**

# U.S. FAILS TO GROW RUBBER IN AMAZON

## Signs Agreement With Brazil Admitting Project Futile; 'Ersatz' Insufficient

Special

LISBON, February 13.—With all hopes gone for a speedy exploitation of the rubber resources in the Amazon River region, the United States has withdrawn from direct participation in the project, it was revealed by Dr. Arthur de Sousa Costa, Brazilian Finance Minister, according to a report from Rio de Janeiro.

In his statement, Costa said that an agreement had been signed between the United States and Brazil establishing this fact and that it was put into effect on February 9.

Costa also declared that with the new agreement having come into effect, all responsibility of the Rubber Development Corporation has ceased.

In this connection, it is recalled that responsible officials in the United States have been pointing out recently that the rubber coming from the Amazon is far from enough to fulfill America's needs and that the loss of the rubber regions in East Asia is bringing about serious hitches in America's war program.

It is also noted that the American synthetic rubber production is also far below expectations.

The Brazilian Finance Minister stated that hereafter the Brazilian Government itself would take over the rubber production in the Amazon region. Costa also announced that the United States commission for the control of the United States-Brazilian rubber agreement had admitted the necessity of increasing rubber prices and acted accordingly.

Furthermore, he said that the new prices agreed upon were designed to compensate for the stiff rise in production costs and simultaneously to act as a stimulus for increased rubber production in Brazil.

### U.S. Grab Policy

Special

LISBON, February 13.—America's scheme to seize northeastern Brazil was dealt with in a speech today at Manaros by General Francisco Paula Cidade, Commander of the Eighth Brazilian Military District, according to a report from Rio de Janeiro.

Speaking before a gathering which included numerous American officers as well as General Mauricio Cardeso, Chief of the Brazilian General Staff, Cidade declared that the Brazilians understood today the meaning of the observations and statements made by the United States generals who had visited Manaos.

He said that these statements are designed to tell the Brazilians that the United States feels that a base in Natal without the Amazon region does not mean anything.

Cidade also asserted that a most qualified United States source stated that this territory must be regarded as an integrant part of the Panama Canal defense.

Though the tone of his speech was bitter, Cidade signified that Brazil was yielding to the American desire when he declared that the Brazilians are ready to subordinate the ideology of the fatherland to this necessity in order that the difficulties which opposed the development of the Amazon area might be overcome.

### President Lopez Ends Tour

Domei

LISBON, February 12.—Alfonso Lopez, President of Colombia, who has been on a tour of the American Continent for the last two months, is reported to have started for home via Florida, today, according to New York reports.

# 10 SEA EAGLES RAISED 2 RANKS FOR GALLANTRY

## Are Also Conferred Special Distinction Honors for Outstanding Services

## ANNOUNCED ON MONDAY

## Captain Murata Was Greatly Responsible for Exploits in Battle Off Hawaii

For outstanding services in the War of Greater East Asia, ten fallen heroes of the Imperial Japanese Navy Air Force, including Lieutenant-Commander Juji Murata and Special Service Flight Second Class Sub-Lieutenant Kazutoshi Fukuyama, have been promoted two ranks and awarded Shukunko, or Special Distinction honors, it was announced by the Navy Ministry and the Bureau of Decorations at 3 p.m. Monday.

The Navy Ministry's announcement follows:

"The following have been promoted two ranks and awarded Shukunko (Special Distinction honors):

"Lieutenant-Commander Juji Murata promoted to Captain with the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Third Class Order of the Rising Sun.

"Special Service Flight Second Class Sub-Lieutenant Kazutoshi Fukuyama promoted to Special Service Flight Lieutenant with the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Fifth Class Order of the Rising Sun.

"Flight Warrant Officer Masaji Saito promoted to Special Service Flight First Class Sub-Lieutenant with the Fifth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Sixth Class Order of the Rising Sun.

"Flight Warrant Officer Takuji Omori promoted to Special Service Flight First Class Sub-Lieutenant with the Fifth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Sixth Class Order of the Rising Sun.

"Flight Warrant Officer Fusao Tominaga promoted to Special Service Flight First Class Sub-Lieutenant with the Fifth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Sixth Class Order of the Rising Sun.

"Flight First Class Petty Officer Hikoji Sugano promoted to Special Service Flight Second Class Sub-Lieutenant with the Fifth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Seventh Class Order of the Rising Sun.

"Flight First Class Petty Officer Tokunobu Mizuki promoted to Special Service Flight Second Class Sub-Lieutenant with the Fifth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Order of the Blue Pawlonia.

"Flight First Class Petty Officer Shigetaka Omori promoted to Special Service Flight Second Class Sub-Lieutenant with the Fifth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Sixth Class Order of the Rising Sun.

"Flight Chief Seaman Masanao Maki promoted to Flight First Class Petty Officer with the Sixth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Eighth Class Order of the Rising Sun.

"Flight First Class Seaman Kunio Sato promoted to Flight Second Class Petty Officer with the Sixth Order of the Golden Kite and the Eighth Class Order of the Rising Sun."

### Outstanding Services

Captain Juji Murata, ever since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, took part in the Battle off Hawaii, in the operations in the Indian Ocean and in many other combats and rendered distinguished services, the most outstanding of which was the sinking of a large-type enemy plane carrier in the Battle of the South Pacific on October 26, 1942. He met a heroic end after a furious engagement with enemy fighter planes in that battle.

Before the outbreak of the war, Captain Murata, as the commander of a carrier-borne plane Unit, devoted himself to the training of Navy Wild Eagles and contributed in no small measure to the brilliant exploits won in the Battle off Hawaii.

Special Service Flight First Class Sub-Lieutenant Masaji Saito and Special Service Flight Second Class Sub-Lieutenant Tokunobu Mizuki as patrolman and telephone operator, respectively, of the Murata plane shared the fate of the Captain. Both acquitted themselves creditably since the opening of the war.

Special Service Flight First Class Sub-Lieutenants Takuji Omori and

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 8)

# BRITISH PLAN TO GET TURKISH BASES FAILS

### Transocean Scribe Points Out Objections Voiced by Papers Of Turkey

**Special**

LISBON, February 13.—The British have been doing their utmost now for six weeks to induce Turkey to enter the war and to obtain Turkish air bases for the anti-Axis, and the wrangling over these negotiations has resulted in a deadlock between Turkey and Britain, according to a dispatch by the London Times correspondent in Ankara.

During weeks of negotiations the Turkish press has been silent, presumably on official request, but observers could see from the nervous activities of the British diplomats and military men at Ankara that the negotiations were concerned with highly significant decisions, Transocean correspondent Paul Schmitz cables to Berlin.

The Transocean correspondent said now that the British had lifted the veil concerning the talks, the Turkish press was dealing with the statements of the Times correspondent. The Turkish press first of all, objects to the British correspondent's allegation that the Turkish statesmen were more inclined to enter the war than the people whose disinclination to enter the war was growing.

In refutation of the allegation, the Turkish press says that President Ismet Inonu owes his popularity with the Turkish people to his adherence to the a policy of strict neutrality. The correspondent said that the British allegation that, in case Turkey entered the war, no strong German military reaction was to be expected was refuted by the Turkish press which pointed out that the Reich military strength in the Balkans was considerable. The Turkish press also argued that if Germany was so strong that the British needed assistance from additional states, then it was plain that Turkey, by joining the war against Germany, would be running a grave risk.

The Transocean correspondent said that the Turkish press strongly attacked the Times correspondent's statement that the amount of anti-Axis help to Turkey in the way of war materials had been left to Britain's discretion. In this connection the correspondent pointed out that the usually pro-British journalist Yarlan Iyalman wrote in the Istanbul paper, Vatan, that a decision as to the necessity and amount of British deliveries must be left entirely to Turkey. The Turkish journalist pointed out that the British hitherto, despite all promises, have delivered materials which were totally insufficient.

The Transocean correspondent said that political quarters in Ankara naturally wondered about the purpose of the essential Times article and it is believed in political circles that the article was partly meant to destroy illusions in Britain with regard to an early war entry by Turkey and partly as a prelude to new British pressure on Turkey.

The Transocean correspondent said that this opinion was based on a comment of Reuters news agency on the rupture of British-Turkish negotiations. It will be recalled that the Reuters commentator declared that some anti-Axis quarters lately were entertaining some suspicion that Turkey was by no means inclined to fulfill her obligations although constantly doing lip-service to the anti-Axis. In connection with this thinly veiled threat, the Turkish press states with particular emphasis that Britain, on her part, did not observe her obligations.

## *Japanese Gain Control of Air In Arakan Area*

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 1)

ing place in the Kaladan sector, to the northeast of Taung Bazaar.

**Enemy Troops Attacked**

**Domei**

RANGOON, February 14.—The Army Wild Eagles of the Imperial Japanese Forces in the Burma area, which have been daily active in the Burma-India border area in collaboration with our Ground Units in the annihilative operation of the fifth and seventh divisions of the British-Indian army, attacked a large concentration of the enemy troops, advancing northward on the highway connecting between Maungdaw and Chittagong, at a point 10 kilometers north of Maungdaw.

With severe strafing and bombing, the Japanese attackers dealt heavy damage to the enemy, causing large fires to break out at several places belching pillars of smoke and flame, all the Japanese planes returned to their base safely.

## *British Object To Costliness Of Pacific War*

(Continued From Page 1)

test.

"The current aspect of the Pacific war resembles the war on the Eastern Front. Over the vast expanse of the Pacific a chain of solid Japanese defenses faces us. The campaign against the Marshalls is nothing but a rehearsal.

"Japan still has large numbers of men available for military service or for work in the munitions industries. Her military strength is therefore solid. She still retains practically the same naval strength as before the war, while her air arm, whether army or naval, has shown not the slightest signs of a decline in its might."

**Japan Has Advantages**

The war correspondent of the Dagsposten has expressed an opinion in similar vein as follows:

"Even if a decisive naval battle should be inevitable between Japan and the United States, it must be remembered that Japan enjoys the freedom of choice of the opportunity most favorably to her and of massing her fleet in waters most advantageous to her, namely those nearest her central bases. Thus, no matter how far the United States may excel Japan in material volume and quantity, it would be impossible for the United States to counteract the strategic advantages Japan enjoys.

"Ever since she turned from the offensive to the defensive, the Japanese with a small garrison force or a small fleet has met the attack of overwhelming numbers of Americans and has dulled the edge of their onslaught at every turn, inflicting terrific losses on the oncoming Americans. Thus, the Japanese must be regarded as succeeding in the so-called 'bleeding strategy.' The Americans may gain local successes but they are of little importance from the standpoint of the whole tremendous Japanese-American War.

"The American strategic leaders appear to be contemplating a Central Pacific campaign which is far more directly aimed at Japan than the South Pacific advance but the Burma-South Pacific combined operations which should accompany that campaign and on which the United States is reposing the highest hopes have not yet begun. Consequently the probability of Japan's success in destroying the enemy bit by bit by developing her operations on interior lines may be regarded as so much the greater. In this sense the Pacific war situation is eminently worth watching."

## *10 Sea Eagles Raised 2 Ranks For Gallantry*

(Continued From Page 1)

Fusao Tominaga in their plane made a thrust single-handed into X enemy base in defiance of heavy guard and completed a minute reconnaissance. Finding that the dark of night plus extremely bad weather made their return impossible, the two officers telegraphed a minute report to their base. They failed to come back. But their report, made at the sacrifice of their lives, contributed immeasurably to subsequent operations.

**Saved Plane-Carrier**

Special Service Flight Second Class Sub-Lieutenant Shigetaka Omori saved his plane-carrier from danger by body-crashing into an enemy bomber and plunging into death with the enemy in the Battle of the South Pacific. As a fighter plane platoon leader, he was assigned to give air protection to his plane-carrier. Sighting a formation of enemy bombers that came attacking the ship, he gave battle to them and shot down several of them in an instant. Sighting another enemy bomber that was about to attempt a dive bombing, he body-crashed into the hostile craft and went down with it in flames. Thus was his ship saved.

Special Service Flight Lieutenant Kazutoshi Fukuyama, Special Service Flight Second Class Sub-Lieutenant Hikoji Sugano and Second Class Flight Petty Officer Kunio Sato opened the way to the brilliant exploits in the Second Battle off the Solomons by making a useful report at the cost of their lives. Boarding a sea patrol plane, the trio was engaged in patrol work deep in the enemy line. Spotting the main force of an enemy unit, they got after them in defiance of a persistent chase by hostile fighter planes and submitted a valuable report, which led to the huge war results in the Second Battle off the Solomons.

Flight First Class Petty Officer Masanao Maki body-crashed into a formation of enemy bombers and led to the shooting down of four of them and the damaging of three more. On March 3, 1943, he was protecting our XX landing convoy. Challenging a formation of enemy B-17 heavy bombers that came attacking, he gave spirited battle to them. Finding the foe craft about to start bombing, he thrust into the enemy formation, body-crashed into and smashed one of the foe craft. Panic-stricken, the enemy formation began to flee in confusion. Our fighter planes gave hot chase and brought down four foe craft and caused three others to emit fuel.

# S. BORNEO BECOMES VITAL SUPPLY BASE

### Exploitation of Natural, Underground Resources Pushed With Good Results

**Domei**

BANJERMASIN, February 13.—With the further exploitation of underground resources hidden in the treasure-house of South Borneo, the fighting strength of Greater East Asia will be greatly augmented.

Embracing a sincere faith in the Japanese, the islanders are cooperating wholeheartedly in the reconstruction of a rejuvenated island. The entire population of South Borneo now stands around 3,000,000 of which 1,900,000 are Indonesians, 900,000 Dyaks, and the remaining 200,000 Chinese and others. Due to the efficiency of the Japanese administration, economic activities are in full swing, while pacification operations are being carried out most satisfactorily.

With the arrival of many Japanese officials, administrative activities have been greatly invigorated, particularly after the chief civil administrator toured the island, visiting Tarakan, Balik Papan, Pontianak, and southern Borneo.

The importance of South Borneo as a supply base can hardly be overestimated. The last two years have been spent in making all necessary preparations in the economic as well as in the industrial fields. This year the island will make a further move toward the development of natural and underground resources.

Underground treasures available in large quantities on the island include iron, coal, petroleum, manganese, diamonds, gold, silver, copper, mercury, antimony and lead. The exploitation of these resources is being conducted most successfully.

As for natural resources which are also abundant, a considerable amount of rubber is being shipped to Japan while the surplus is being used in the manufacture of oil. The ample timber supply is being used in the construction of seacraft, and in the building of factories, while a large quantity is being shipped to other regions of Greater East Asia. In the near future timber will be used in the manufacturing of paper.

In parallel with the development of natural resources, the iron, cement, and shipbuilding industries will be commenced very soon.

With the further enhancement of industrial activities together with the vigorous exploitation of natural and underground resources, South Borneo will, undoubtedly, play a vital role in the prosecution of the war.

## INSPECTS NAVAL FORCE

### Graziani Addresses Men of Italy's Motor-Boat Squadron

**Domei**

LISBON, February 12.—Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, Defense Minister of the Fascist Republican Government of Italy, inspected the 10th High-Speed Motor-Boat Squadron today. Addressing the officers and men, he declared that the Italian forces reorganized under Il Duce Benito Mussolini are determined to fight on to victory in cooperation with the German forces.

The 10th squadron, it is reported, had refused to side with King Victor Emmanuel at the time of the capitulation of the Badoglio regime, and cooperated with the Axis forces.

## *Late Captain Murata Was Dubbed 'Buddha' At School for His Amiable Personality*

Describing the personality of the late Captain Juji Murata who was posthumously promoted by two ranks and awarded Special Distinction Honors for his meritorious services to the nation, Lieutenant-Commander Toshi Yagura, a close friend of the deceased, made the following remark:

"The late Captain Murata and I both entered the Naval Academy in 1927, the former upon completing the fourth grade of the Shimabara Boys Middle School in Nagasaki Prefecture. Not only had he brains but he was full of ardour. He always looked happy and cheerful and was surrounded by many friends. He was not of the bookworm type, and even during examinations he remained calm and unexcited.

"Because of his amiable personality, he was dubbed, 'Buddha'. He well deserved to be called, 'Buddha,' because he never worried over trivial matters, his face always beaming with smiles. He was also good at cracking jokes. He had many hobbies, being skilled at 'go' (Japanese chess) and 'shogi' (Japanese checkers). He was also a first grade expert in Japanese fencing as well as in swimming. Occasionally he would hum popular tunes when he was particularly cheerful.

"As section commander of the Naval Air Force, he was most considerate of his subordinates who on their part respected him for his sublime personality. He was a kind of man who attracted the admiration of all who associated with him."

## SOLON STRONGLY ATTACKS U.S. POLICY IN PHILIPPINES

### Senator Tydings Declares It Was Contradictory and Lacked Foresight

**Special**

LISBON, February 13.—The "lesson of the Philippines" should teach the Americans something, declared Senator Millard Tydings, according to a dispatch received here.

Tydings contended that the United States followed a contradictory policy in the Pacific by having refused to build up Philippine defenses sufficiently to defend the islands and failing to grant independence quickly enough to prevent United States involvement in the War.

Tydings said, "The lesson of the Philippines should teach us that wherever the American flag flies, the Americans must be willing to fortify that land so the Stars and Stripes stay flying and we will not have to recapture our lost possessions with a prodigious loss of life and treasure, which the aforesaid course would make unnecessary."

## NO NATIONALIZATION PLAN

### Curtin Urges More Coal for Australia This Year

**Special**

LISBON, February 13.—Australian Prime Minister John Curtin denied that the Government is thinking of nationalizing the coal mining industry, according to a report from Canberra.

In his speech in Parliament, he declared that it was a mistake to believe that by nationalization the demanded increase in production could be attained. He also said that 2,000,000 more tons of coal should be produced in 1944 in order to meet all the war requirements.

## FOE BANGKOK RAID FAILS

### Japanese-Thai Fighters, Ground Units Repulse Attacking Force

**Domei**

BANGKOK, February 11.—A formation of 10 odd enemy planes attempted a night raid at 10:30 p.m. yesterday when they came over this city. The fighter planes of the Japanese and Thai Forces as well as their anti-aircraft batteries immediately intercepted and attacked the raiders, all of which fled after having jettisoned their bombs at random. The damage caused by this blind bombing was negligible.

## CHINESE IN MALAI MAKE PROGRESS IN EDUCATION

### Now Allowed to Study Own Language Freely—Nippongo Is Popular

**Special**

SHONAN, February 12.—At the conference of Chinese leaders sponsored today by the Shonan Jihpao, leading Chinese daily here, Lim Chongpang, Chinese member of the Shonan Consultative Board, declared that progress in the field of Chinese education since the birth of new Malai has been "truly remarkable."

"It must be remembered," he emphasized, "that with the fall of the past regime the whole educational structure fell, too, and had to be rebuilt. What has been achieved within 24 months in Chinese education is something for which the authorities and we Chinese can justly feel proud."

Pointing out to the increasingly large number of persons learning Chinese in Malai today, Lim referred to the position of Chinese education during the British regime when the Chinese in the English schools were expected to concentrate on the study of English only and not permitted to take private instruction in their national language.

Today, however, encouragement is being given officially by authorities in the study of Chinese. The progress of Chinese education is also manifesting itself in the advancement of the Chinese community in new Malai, Lim asserted.

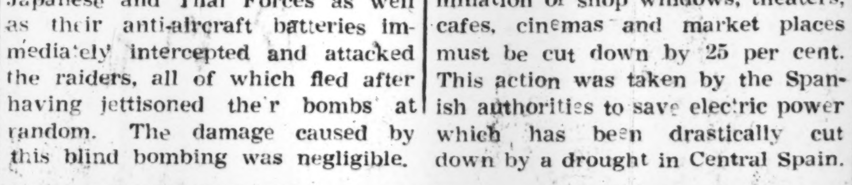
Referring to the Japanese language, Lim opined that the most speedy means of spreading the language is to encourage the study of Chinese, because in both the Chinese and Japanese languages the characters are similar. Plainly, therefore, concluded Lim, through education more intimate understanding can be realized between the Chinese and Japanese people. The advancement of Chinese education will, in the future, also mean progress along this line.

## ELECTRIC ECONOMY SET

**Special**

LISBON, February 13.—Illuminated advertising signs will be prohibited in Madrid from tomorrow, according to a Madrid dispatch.

It further disclosed that the illumination of shop windows, theaters, cafes, cinemas and market places must be cut down by 25 per cent. This action was taken by the Spanish authorities to save electric power which has been drastically cut down by a drought in Central Spain.


KAMAKURA KAIHIN HOTEL

55 MINUTES FROM TOKYO, 25 MINUTES FROM YOKOHAMA

DE LUXE
Pongee
TOILET ARTICLES
Kyobashi N. OKAMOTO SHOTEN LTD. Tokyo

# GERMANS ELIMINATE DANGERS ON E. FRONT

### Reich Controls Situation With Few Forces and Without Using Reserves

**Domei**

BERLIN, February 13.—The chief dangers which the fresh Soviet attacks had brought to the German defenses have now been eliminated, German military quarters point out.

The German Command succeeded in warding off the recent large scale Soviet thrust, which spread over almost the entire Eastern Front, from the Black Sea to the Gulf of Finland, using those forces which had been fighting since the summer of 1943, while German reserves have only been employed here and there at only such points where Soviet pressure was strongest. On the whole, the Germans mastered the situation with forces which were practically negligible as compared to those of the Soviets.

This fact, it is pointed out, is worth mentioning as it proves that the Soviets have never been uncontested masters of the situation at any time during the heavy fighting of the last eight months. This bears eloquent testimony to the strength of the Reich which has been chiefly engaged during the past year in training entire armies in almost peacetime courses and also to the fact that the Soviets face an ever-increasing German military force.

The undeniable truth that Germany has not yet used these forces even in critical situations, proves that the German Command relies completely on the effectiveness of its dispositions and to its superior strategy and certain trump cards. Only the future will disclose what these trump cards are as at present they can only be vaguely surmised.

Effective counter-measures doubtlessly involve not only large reserves but also certain improved equipment and other preparations which will tend to neutralize the strength of the anti-Axis. We can only wait and see the effect of such efforts in the future when the total war situation will undergo a radical change.

The fact that the Germans, it is pointed out, were able to keep their front line intact even after the general Soviet onslaught without making use of reserves seems to portend a sudden and fundamental change in the situation on the Eastern Front.

## TO FETE SINGAPORE'S FALL

### Malai Association Here Also to Observe Establishment

In commemoration of the second anniversary of the fall of Singapore which falls today, the Malai Association in Japan will hold a celebration together with the second anniversary of the birth of the Association at the Greater East Asia Auditorium beginning at 11 a.m.

Over 150 persons including representatives of the Army, Navy and Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministries and the Foreign Office are scheduled to attend the events.

BLUFF HOTEL
NO. 2, BLUFF, YOKOHAMA
TEL. 2-3616
High and Healthy Location
Best Continental Food
Attractive Rates
Chr. Petersen, Proprietor

## *Marked Signs Of Resurgence Seen in South*

(Continued From Page 1)

mous industrialization now being enforced is fast turning the Southern Regions into industrial supply bases for our far-flung outposts. Shipbuilding has shown marked development and by this means transportation to Japan and interchange of goods among the southern countries are being visibly strengthened. The contribution of the south to the fighting strength of Japan and her allies is expected to increase with a accelerated tempo.

"Food production is also being boosted and in Malai alone the import of rice has been reduced to a fraction of the amount imported before the war. The Chinese who hitherto had been active only as merchants or consumers are now readily joining in the development work and have turned producers.

"Thus the work of construction undertaken in the Southern Regions with the fall of Singapore is yielding astonishing results and the time is fast approaching when their contribution to the fighting strength of Japan and her allies will be such as to become instrumental in defeating the United States and Britain. But, of course, a hard fight is still ahead of us.

"There is no firing line or home front when victory is at stake. Those with strength should devote their strength, those with money should offer their money and those with intelligence should dedicate their intelligence toward the earning of final victory. Fortunately, such utter devotion to the cause of victory is most splendidly manifest in Shonan, just two years after the fall of Singapore."

### U.S. Bomber Is Remodelled

**Domei**

LISBON, February 11.—The Curtiss-Wright Company issued the following announcement today: The Company has successfully remodelled the Curtiss Hell-Diver and the new model will be called the A-23 attack bomber. Already the transfer of the latter to the Marine Corps has been completed. The newly-modelled attack-bombers are far superior to the dive-bombers of other nations in loading capacity, speed and long-distance flying.

### Two Officers Shifted

Major-General Takeshi Hattori has been appointed Principal of the Shimoshizu Army Aviation School and Major-General Naomitsu Takano has been made Director of the Recruitment Department of the Osaka Division, it was announced by the War Ministry on Saturday.

# ENEMY PROPAGANDA DISSECTED BY SWISS

### Anti-Japan Atrocity Charge Said Plot to Up Yanks' Flagging Morale

**Special to the Nippon Times**

ZURICH, February 13.—Questioning the Anglo-American and Japanese atrocity campaign, the Swiss paper La Suisse, in an editorial captioned the Battle of the Pacific, declared that the reason might be an attempt on the part of the United States to prepare its people for further sacrifices, according to reports received here.

Pointing out that the Japanese people would discredit the enemy's charges on the treatment of war prisoners, the journal said that the propaganda campaign bears the hall marks of a cunning campaign to spur the flagging morale of the American public so that they will continue their fight against Japan.

The journal continues:

It is not the contents of the Anglo-American atrocity charges against Japan that are important, for no impartial party is in the position to sift the truth from falsehood.

What is striking, in this connection, is the fact that the United States, British and Canadian Governments should have suddenly agreed to make public some reports on the treatment of war prisoners which even if true, are useless in order to publicly accuse Japan of inhumanity.

Then what is the reason for this propaganda campaign?

The Japanese authorities know the real value of atrocity charges and even if the Japanese people know of the enemy's accusations they would dismiss them as falsehoods. Is it, then, that the American people are the persons to whom the campaign is being directed?

Is it to prepare them to meet further sacrifices on the battlefield and to show them the necessity of reducing to powerlessness a nation whom their Government claims is ignoring the laws of humanity?

Japan is meeting the American counter-offensive in the South Pacific with military might alone, but who knows that at this moment diplomacy might not be her best weapon?

### Lighthouse Board Decided

The Transportation and Communications Ministry has decided to re-establish the Lighthouse Board at Yokohama. Fujinosuke Morita, former head of the General Affairs Board of the Marine Transportation, was appointed its director-general on Monday.

THERAPOL
(P-Aminobenzolsulfonamid)
COLDS, ●
PNEUMONIA, ●
TONSILLITAS, ●
PAROTITIS. ●
It sterilizes the germs of suppurative diseases, pneumonia and influenza within our bodies and proved highly efficacious for COLDS, PNEUMONIA, BRONCHIAL CATARRH, TONSILLITIS, PAROTITIS last winter by practical administration.
DAIICHI Seiyaku Co., Ltd.
Office: 3-chome, Edobashi, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.
Packets of 6, 20, 100 Tablets
At all leading drug and dep't stores

THE THERAPOL

"With Firmness We Fight, With Kindness We Build"

General Exporters and Importers, Insurance and Ship Agents, General Contractors, Shipowners, Shipbuilders, Sawmill Owners, Wharfingers, Warehousing Abroad, Investment and Finance, Acquisition and Retentions of Securities and Real Properties.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.
(MITSUI & CO., LTD.)
Head Office: TOKYO

# GROUND CREW'S JOB IN SOUTH DESCRIBED

### Student Officer Relates His Experience in Directing Responsible Work

By TATSUO ARAO
Of the Navy Press Corps.

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC.—Charged with the unspectacular task of preparing aircraft for flight or repairing damages, the ground crew of the Japanese Navy Forces on the foremost front are daily exerting their utmost in discharging their weighty mission in the face of all kinds of handicaps and obstacles.

Sub-Lieutenant XX who became a reserve student officer of the ground crew of the Navy upon his graduation from the Kumamoto Higher School of Technology, was dispatched to the South last fall where he cooperated with his comrade airmen in some hundreds of aerial operations over Buna in New Guinea, Guadalcanal, Rendova, and Vella Lavella Islands, and Cape Torokina in New Britain, taking care of all aircraft under his charge with superb skill. After serving the Navy at the southern front for more than a year, he was recently transferred to a post in Japan.

**Describes His Experience**

Prior to taking leave of his comrades-in-arms he revealed some of his experiences as a member of the ground crew in the Solomons area. His story follows:

"It was the second morning after I arrived at the XX base that three enemy B-17's appeared over the base. I hid myself in the ditch to escape the enemy bombs. As I fully realized that I was at the front actually confronting the enemy, I redoubled my determination to exert my utmost in discharging my duty. While in Japan my duty was to inspect airfields, investigate the condition of the crew members, and to handle various business matters.

"However, here at the front, my tasks are so urgent and numerous that every minute must be spent in repairing damages on aircraft. Planes which return to the base in the evening must be completely repaired, refueled, and ready for use by the following morning.

"In anticipation of sudden enemy air raids, as many planes as available must be put into perfect condition. Often upon returning to the barracks after a long day's work, I had to attend to business matters. At the time of the Guadalcanal operations, we were so busy that for more than a month, we had only two or three hours' sleep.

**Quick Work Essential**

"Much skill is needed in repairing planes in the shortest time possible. Once when we found trouble with the fuel pipe, we had to disassemble and assemble the parts seventeen times before we could discover what was wrong. At another time when a plane which had participated in the aerial operations off Florida Island struck the ground headlong, due to some engine-trouble, we spent three days and nights digging it out and then examining it.

"Ordinarily, planes which have taken to the air may return if they do not act satisfactorily, but at the front any slight misbehavior on the part of an aircraft will hinder the successful prosecution of operations. Consequently, our responsibility is very heavy.

"While in school I trained myself physically by participating in every kind of sport. Therefore, I was quite confident about my health. In spite of my excellent health, however, I was attacked by malaria while the Guadalcanal campaign was raging, and had to stay in bed for a couple of days. At that time I conquered my illness by exerting my willpower, and was soon able to attend to my work.

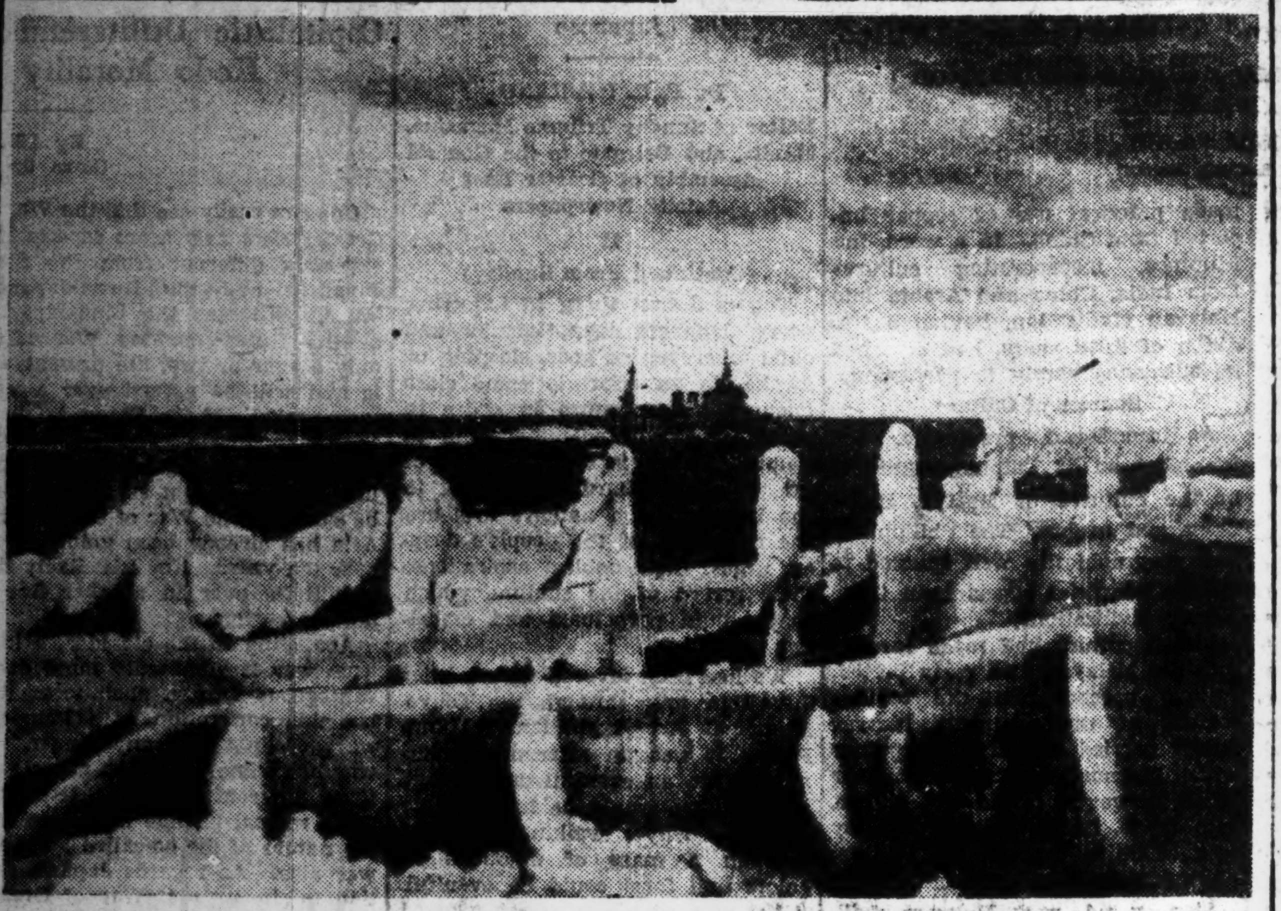
"Good health, superb skill, and a sublime personality are the prerequisites for officers attached to the ground crew. I fervently hope that all student-soldiers will march forward valiantly and courageously, for a glorious victory is ahead of us. 'It is our greatest honor to meet death in action,'—such is the iron resolve of the student-soldiers who are now discharging their respective duties at the foremost front."

## *East Asia's War of Ideology*

(Continued From Page 4)

countries that the presence of a Japanese military force in China will then be considered absolutely uncalled for. It must, indeed, be the pleasant duty of the 1,000,000,000 peoples of Greater East Asia to devote themselves to the establishment of a new order of moral content in this part of the world. Herein, in effect, lie the meaning and the objective of the War of Greater East Asia.

## On Duty in Icy North Waters



Warships of the Imperial Navy are constantly on the alert for the enemy despite icy cold weather in the north, ever true to their task of defending the homeland. (Passed by the Navy Ministry)

# SUMATRA BOLSTERS WARTIME ECONOMY

### Self-Sufficiency Being Rapidly Realized and Financial Activities Invigorated

With the speedy realization of self-sufficiency in daily necessities and the invigorated financial activities resulting from the recent installation of new damage insurance companies, people's banks and depositories throughout the island, Sumatra's wartime economic structure has been greatly stabilized, according to Domei.

Financial activities of the island in this third year of the war are assuming greater importance. Plans for the construction of the XX railway and of a large electric plant will be pushed forward, while in the industrial sphere the self-sufficiency policy will be further encouraged, particularly in the production of daily necessities.

In view of the urgency of becoming self-sufficient, all private industrial plants joined forces with the government the latter part of last year. Industrial activities in Sumatra are of two kinds—those which can be carried on quite easily by utilizing the facilities available on the island and those which must resort to modern machines for operation.

The manufacture of "miso" and "shoyu" and other daily necessities has proved successful. Furthermore, the manufacture of paper, fiber, bicycle tires, fire-bricks, earthenware, and chinaware, is now under way. Due to the encouragement of hand-spinning and to the introduction of jennies, some clothing materials have already appeared on the market. With the arrival of spinning machines from Japan, the fiber industry will be further developed. Large-scale manufacture of paper will also be started upon the arrival of necessary machines from Japan. The construction of paper factories is now being undertaken with full speed.

With the recent establishment of four damage insurance companies the financial activities of Sumatra have been tremendously invigorated. In order to facilitate the activities of these companies, a control system was established through the organization of the Damage Insurance Control Committee on January 8. Undoubtedly, the installation of these companies will contribute greatly toward the reconstruction of Sumatra.

With the aim of encouraging economic enterprises in rural districts, people's banks were reopened on January 1 with many improvments. The central office was set up at XX and 19 branches were opened throughout the island. In parallel with banking activities, the people's depositories will also play a vital role in enabling farmers to receive necessary loans with little difficulty.

### Ignore Death Sentence

Domei

BERLIN, February 12.—The De Gaullist element of the puppet French regime is reported to have sentenced to death some 261 French artists and movie actors residing in Paris including Paul Valery, Maurice Chevalier and many other prominent artists, on the charge that they are pro-German, according to Paris reports. Those who were condemned to death are said to have completely ignored the death-sentence by the puppet regime.

## *The Philippines of Old*

(Continued From Page 4)

called Chinese culture was in North China between the Hwangho and Yangtze. South China, therefore, was quite separated from the center of civilization. The South Chinese did not possess the power and actual ability to carry on such intellectual and moral undertaking. Consequently, Chinese culture had but superficial influence upon the culture of the Philippines.

Nevertheless the Chinese had taught the Filipinos the manufacture and use of chinaware, silk weaving, and bell-founding. In addition, though antiquated, they had taught the latter the technique of mining and smelting iron and lead, the use of metals such as gold and silver; and the process of manufacturing gunpower. Knowledge, however, acquired in these fields was limited in scope. As to influence on custom, the use of white in mourning by the Visayan and Mindanao tribes had its origin in China. Also hat, umbrella, the use of glass necklaces, the yellow garments by the nobility, the indigo by the commoner, the large skirt worn by the women of the Moro tribe, and the wearing of broad sleeve apparel are all patterned after Chinese custom. In the established relation between parents of the groom and bride, the betrothal arrangement between parents of the engaged, and the absolute respect paid to elders and ancestry by the Filipinos in ancient times are practices influenced greatly by Chinese ethical culture. In language also there are words in the Filipino vocabulary which are Cantonese in origin. All these are proof that the Philippines had been in close contact with South China culture and that there had been trade between it and Canton, a fact substantiated by literary evidence.

South China culture too thus had but touched the surface of Filipino life. It had some influence on the moral and spiritual phases of life; but as it affected merely the outward mode of life vestiges of it were soon eradicated with the advent of Western civilization through the medium of the Spaniards.

**Influence of Arabian Culture**

Arabian culture was introduced into the Philippines by the Mohammedans and even today there are several tribes who are followers of this religion, estimated to be at least 50,000 in number. The Moro tribe is essentially Mohammedan and like the other Filipinos who had not come under Spanish rule had maintained an independent form of government to a recent date. Christianity was introduced after Magellan's arrival. Prior to that the Philippines was in the main Mohammedan in religious faith. Mohammedan sway was particularly dominant in the islands of Sulu, Mindanao, Palawan, and Mindoro.

Mohammedanism was first spread by an Arabian sage, Makdam, (Fujiwara era) who had come by way of Malay Peninsula where he converted the natives by making use of his knowledge of medicine and magic. He then advanced into Sulu and Mindanao, converting the natives into Mohammedanism wherever he went. Ten years after his death, Bakinda, tribal head of Sumatra, conquered the island. It is recorded that the conquerors had at that time used firearms. Later Abubakur who had married the daughter of Bakinda, introduced Mohammedanism gradually eastward. Following the death of his father-in-law, he himself had become the ruler and established an Arabian form of government. Having subdued the neighbor tribes he synthetically unified the customs of the natives with that of the teachings of Mohammedanism and established a new code.

Hindu culture in Sulu had thus implanted deeply a new form of administrative rule, a new Filipino alphabet, new arts and sciences, and a new method of warfare.

That Mohammedanism had greatly influenced Filipino culture in statecraft is due to the underlying motive of its propagation. Though essentially a religion it did not rest merely in instilling belief and faith. It had the ambitious hope of establishing a Mohammedan country with Allah as its nucleus. That is why at Sulu and at Mindanao the tribes were unified politically and the Caliph (sultan) had under his command tribal heads with their respective troops. Undoubtedly due to this political organization the Spaniards had not succeeded in subjugating these islands. With respect to these islands Spanish rule was only nominal and not actual. Even after American annexation most of the Mohammedan Moro tribe lived in Mindanao, Sulu and Palawan and there carried on a separate form of cultural, economic and administrative life. Further, the word Moro was originally applied to the Saracens by the Spaniards and it was similarly applied to the Mohammedan followers in the Philippines.

There is another institutional system which Arabian culture had developed in the Philippines—the Sultan body politic. It is a form of political machinery that was more effective than the Barangai administrative system practiced among the Tagalog, Visayan, Ilocano, and Bicol tribes. Even at present the sultan system operates among the various tribes especially in south Philippines.

TEIKOKU GINKO

Established April 1st, 2603 as a result of consolidation of The Dai-Ichi Ginko, Ltd. and The Mitsui Bank, Ltd. under above title.

Capital Subscribed .......... ¥200,000,000
Capital Paid up .......... ¥128,125,000
Reserve Funds .......... ¥183,500,000

Chairman
TERUO AKASHI
President
JUNSHIRO MANDAI

Inland Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Keizyo, Husan and Other Principal cities.
Foreign Branches:
Dairen, Shanghai, Sourabaya

# FOE SAID RELUCTANT TO FORM 2ND FRONT

### Domei Says Setting Up of Invasion Headquarters Is a Trick to Fool Soviets

The opening of a second front is easier said than done and the United States and Britain know this more than any other Power in the world, says Domei in ridiculing the reports that the preparations for the invasion of the Grand Fortress of Europe are now under way.

Referring to the establishment of the headquarters of the anti-Axis forces for the invasion of Europe, the news agency said it is only a trick on the part of the Anglo-Americans to fool the Soviets and their allies into thinking that they are ready for military action.

This fact is also evident, too, says Domei, in the attempts by the United States and Britain to force their will on the small nations in Europe, which they find more to their liking than costly military operations.

Domei's comments follow:

If the second front project fails, it would seal the fate of the Anglo-Americans. The blow militarily would be heavy, but the political effect would be far greater.

The smaller countries ranged against the Axis will curry favor with America and Britain so long as they think it is worthwhile to do so, but they will part company with America and Britain as soon as the the latter are facing certain defeat.

America and Britain propose to bring into existence a new world order based on the Atlantic Charter with the help of such unprincipled countries. The Anglo-American Powers presumably know the risk they are taking in attempting to open a second front against the Axis on the European continent with the help of those small countries which they have succeeded in influencing into making common cause with them. They have enough imagination to foresee what would happen if the project of establishing the second front with the help of their untrustworthy allies miscarries. They would be doomed.

America and Britain have pledged to assist the Soviet Union by opening a fresh front against Germany. But they know how risky it would be to establish the second front. They have appointed a Commander to direct the forces which would be employed against Germany on a new front and his chief of staff, and a multitude of officers to serve under them. These appointments were made with an eye on their political effect. It is obvious to us and to all who know the methods of America and Britain that they thought that these appointments might make the Soviet Union think that they were getting ready for the launching of the second front project, which they were not, as they knew better than anybody else.

In short, the appointments were part of a plan to delay the materialization of the second front as long as possible and to have the Soviet Union shed all the blood necessary to bring about Germany's collapse.

America and Britain, which have failed to frighten Turkey into ranging itself on their side against the Axis, have been successful in inducing Argentina to sever diplomatic relations with the Axis countries.

In December last year, United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull and British Secretary for Foreign Affairs Anthony Eden, uttered strong words against Bulgaria, Rumania, and Hungary. These utterances failed dismally to produce any reaction in the countries for which they were intended. Then came the indiscriminate anti-Axis bombing of Sofia, capital of Bulgaria, which lasted for several days and which killed many innocent people.

As is already known to the world, America and Britain have for some time been trying to force Spain to enter the war on the side of the anti-Axis.

America has been demanding Finland to end hostilities at once. The proposals were resolutely rejected by the Finnish Government, according to an announcement made by Hull on February 8. After the announcement came his statement that endless military pressure would henceforth be applied against Finland. At about the time Hull spoke, Soviet airmen were blasting Helsinki, capital of Finland.

The aforementioned facts prompt the thought that there is a close relation between the Anglo-American project for the launching of a second front and the war of nerves against the small Powers. The United States and Britain find the intimidation of these nations more to their liking than costly military operations and also as one way of delaying the invasion of Europe.

Dr. Amano & Dr. Amano
MEDICAL ARTS CLINIC
(New Hospital Department)
No. 12 Shinryudocho, Azabu, Tokyo
K. W. Amano, M.D., D.Sc.
Ear, Nose and Throat
F. Y. AMANO, A.B., M.D.
Women's and Children's Disease
Tel. 48-5182
Hours: 9 to 12 noon 1 to 4 p.m.

TELEGRAPH
TELEPHONE
TELEPHOTO

FAST
ACCURATE
RELIABLE

KOKUSAI DENKI TUSIN K.K.
(The International Telecommunications Co., Ltd.)
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, [illegible]

## NIPPON CULTURE MISSION TOURS FRENCH INDO-CHINA

Domei

HANOI, February 13.—The itinerant cultural mission composed of 17 members representing the Japanese Forces here, the Ambassadorial Office, and the motion picture film distribution office, returned here after having toured through southern Tongking and northern Annam since January 24.

In every district this mission introduced Japanese culture as well as Japan's fighting potentialities by means of moving pictures and lectures. Greatly impressed by the true might of Japan, the Chinese residents throughout the areas visited by this cultural mission are reported to have held a grand rally of their own accord, renewing their pledge of loyalty and sincere cooperation with Japan.

In view of the tremendous success achieved by this first cultural group, a similar mission is to be dispatched periodically in the future.

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
Capital .............. ¥[illegible]
8, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
Nihombashi—4, Tori 2-chome, Nihombashi-ku.
Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku.
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori.
Hiroshima—77 Sarugaku-cho.
Hokkaido—1, Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo, Sapporo.
Correspondents—In the principal cities at home and abroad.
Governor: Koichi Kawakami, Esq.
Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Directors: Kenji Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq., Akira Komiya, Esq., Tadao Sasayama, Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara, Takajiro Nozu Esq., Shin Watanabe, Esq.
1.—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (zaidan), specified land and buildings.
2.—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures.
3.—Deposits and safe custody of valuables.
4.—Discounting of bills.
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance.

The
Yokohama Specie Bank
Limited
Established 1880

Capital (Paid up) .. ¥100,000,000
Reserve Funds .... ¥150,300,000

PRESIDENT:
H. KASHIWAGI
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
S. ASADA
S. ARAKAWA

DIRECTORS:
H. Kashiwagi — S. Asada
Baron K. Iwasaki — Baron I. Morimura
K. Kodama — T. Okubo
J. Okada — Viscount H. Kano
G. Kishinami — T. Ohmura
K. Itoh

Head Office, Yokohama

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
Japan
Fukuoka, Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Tokyo (Marunouchi & Nihonbashi), Yokohama (Head Office).
Manchoukuo & Mongolia
Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien (Shoseikan & Naniwa), Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.
China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Hangchow, Hoihow, Hongkong, Kowloon, Kinhwa, Nanking, Ningpo, Peking (Tojyo & 7 Ku), Pengpo, Shanghai, Shaohsing, Sasi, Shihhweiyao, Tientsin (Asahi-Gai & 3rd St. & Miyajima), Tsinan, Tsingtao.
French Indo-China
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand
Alor-Star, Bangkok, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Trengganu.
Burma
Bassein, Lashio, Mandalay, Moulmein, Myingyan, Rangoon, Shwebo, Taung-gyi, Tavoy.
Malai
Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuantan, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Taiping.
Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tingi, Djambi, Kota-Raja, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Siboiga, Telok-Betong.
Djawa
Bandoeng, Bogor, Djakarta (Sationsplein & Noordwijk) Djember, Jogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Pamekasan, Pekalongan, Poerwo-Kerto, Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Soerabaya, Tjirebon.
Borneo
Api, Burnei, Kuching, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu Tawao.
The Philippines
Manila.
Europe & South America
Berlin, Hamburg, Paris, Rio de Janeiro.
Temporarily Closed
(Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Honolulu, Karachi, London, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney).

Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.

Classified Ads.
Bring Quick Results.

Advertisements or replies to same by POSTCARD, should be TYPE WRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Wanted to Rent, Tokyo

BIG or small foreign style house with garden. Apply Box 384, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurosawa Real Estate Agency 128 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 2327.

For Sale

DINING table, oblong shape, with chairs accommodates twelve persons. Cupboard and sofa set. Inquire. Box 388, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GOLF set. Geo. Nicholl, Leven, with leather bag, in good condition. Apply Box 380, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LEICA new camera, lens Summitar F-2, cost ¥2,800 abroad. Apply Box 318, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WHY not make your dishes tastier and enjoyable? Just add a pinch of our genuine Indian curry powder. Nothing like trying. Also fresh lemons. Seto, 16, Nakajima-dori 2-chome, Kobe. Phone Fukiai 6449.

Wanted to Buy

PET dog wanted, Saint Bernard, preferably a couple of male and female puppies. Write stating price and details to Junichi Matsubara, 14 Fukakusa Izumo-cho, Fushimi-ku, Kyoto City.

USED phonographs and records—sold, bought or exchanged. Also all kinds of musical instruments. Write or phone. We will call. Melody-sha reliable store 12 Ogawa-machi 3-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, side street of Sumitomo Bank Surugadai-shita tram crossing. Tel. Kanda 25-1408.

Instruction

JAPANESE lessons given by well-experienced teacher at student's home. Good references. Please apply Box 329, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SINGING and vocal art taught carefully, suitable voices developed by Tadashiki Hassei-ho Gakuin. 12 Shinryudo-cho, Azabu-ku or Post Office Box 303, Tokyo Central.

Professional Notices

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call on appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Makimura Chiryo-sho. 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-4 p.m. 3 minutes from the Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. Ginza 57-3000.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-5 p.m., mornings only on Sundays and National Holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome. 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza 57-0815.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours, 2.30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

General

BEAUTY PARLOR

WAVES by experienced beauty specialists. Imported solution for permanent waves is still used. Reconditioning treatments. Revlin nail-polish for manicure also used. Misses Yamanaka, Arden Beauty Salon, Sukiya Bldg., 2nd floor, opposite Maeda Bldg., Ginza Nishi 5-chome. For appointment please phone Ginza 57-4383.

TYPEWRITERS

INABA Typewriter Office, 7 Gofukubashi 3-chome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. 24-1951. Foreign and Japanese typewriters, new and used. Accessories. For sale at reasonable prices. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in foreign and Japanese languages.

Yamato Hotel
Nakayamate, 2-chome, KOBE
Phone: Fukiai 4934

Ideally located in quiet surroundings, and yet immediately accessible to the business center.

Good Meals—Comfortable Rooms

ONE PERSON
E.P. Room .......... ¥4.00 to ¥6.00
E.P. Room with bath ¥6.00 to ¥9.00

WORLD'S FINEST
Mikimoto
CULTIVATED PEARLS
& JEWELRY
K. MIKIMOTO
[illegible]

Office: ............1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer ..................SHOICHI KAWAMURA

**Nippon Times**
Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. (Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1944

# Vultures Over Iran

Possession of over-rich oil resources in regions to which the avid tentacles of Anglo-American imperialists can stretch would seem to be no less certain an invitation to disaster than to be possessed of none. Countries like Spain which possess no oil in their sub-soil may be open to economic coercion by Britain and the United States through oil embargo if at any time they fail to toe the exact line set by these two international bullies. Countries like Iran and Iraq where oil gushes in super-abundance at a vital strategic cross-roads, but which lack sufficient military power to defend themselves are, however, exposed to complete loss of their independence and national integrity once either of these pirate nations casts a covetous eye on their liquid treasure, as recent events prove.

Britain and the United States still seek to cover with a veneer of fair words their joint and rival efforts at world domination. But as the war grows in violence this veneer has cracked and peeled. No words can now disguise the fact that wherever an operational base could be occupied, or oil seized, whether from ally or neutral, let alone puppet, tool or foe, the integrity and sovereign rights of other countries have been ruthlessly ignored by the United States and Britain. In Western Asia in particular, Anglo-American military penetration into the territories of Iran, Iraq and other minor countries, although made in the fair name of joint defense, reveal only too plainly the British and American plan to extend their domination throughout the world, since these territories lie far from any present seat of war and have never been menaced by any power outside the "United Nations" themselves. Not only does this Anglo-American penetration of Western Asia betray their far-reaching designs, but the underlying conflict between the essentially separate and rival imperialist ambitions of Britain and the United States is also coming to light in the desperate struggle going on between them in Iran, Iraq and Saudi Arabia to secure, each for itself, political, military and economic predominance in these strategically situated, fabulously oil-rich regions.

In Iran particularly, where British, American and Soviet spheres of influence converge, acute friction between Britain and America in their rival efforts to control that unhappy country is increasingly evident. To threaten Soviet influence in northern Iran, Britain has always engaged busily in intrigues. To that end Britain at one time courted the favor of the Iranian king and royal family. At another time she attempted to bring back into power an ex-premier who had been deported from Iran in the reign of the late king and since living in exile in Palestine, presumably under British protection. Having failed in this attempt, Britain is now lending active support to the Kurdistan autonomy movement in order to penetrate into Northern Iran. All this is in the British tradition. American inroads in this sphere, for which there is no precedent, would however seem to be beyond Britain's present ability to cope with.

The United States has long been on the watch for an opportunity to penetrate into the oil-rich regions of Arabia and Western Asia, regarded by Britain before the war as her exclusive sphere of interest and a vital point on one of her so-called imperial routes, in which she would brook no interference. The commencement of hostilities between Germany and the Soviet Union, however, provided America's leaders with a golden opportunity which they were quick to seize. The importance of Iran as a route for sending aid to the Soviet Union and Chungking afforded an admirable pretext, and the first step in American penetration into the coveted territory was the dispatch to Iran of numerous traffic experts, ostensibly to speed up aid to the Soviet Union, with Iran as a relay route for supplies sent by sea to ports on the Persian Gulf. The next step was the extension of the Lend-Lease Act by the United States to Turkey, Iran and Iraq. Outwardly for the purpose of relieving the suffering in these countries resulting from a dearth of materials consequent upon the cessation of imports from overseas, and the heavy drain on the already inadequate local resources caused by the vast numbers of Anglo-American troops stationed in those regions, the extension of the Lend-Lease Act to Western Asia was, in fact, aimed at bringing these oil-rich regions under the complete economic and financial control of the United States as subsequent events have shown.

An army of American engineers was also sent to Iran for the ostensible purpose of assisting in port and harbor improvement, road building and industrial development. That they were but the forerunners of an invasion of Iran on a large scale by American big business and financial interests soon became apparent. A munitions plant to cost several million dollars is now under construction at Shushtar with American capital. A General Motors factory, said to be the largest in Western Asia, and an armament factory have sprung up in Shiraz. American capital is interested in a large power station at Furgun, in dockyards and dock construction at Bandar Shapur, Bushire and Bandar Abbas, as well as in a naval base at Jask and in roads linking these strategic points with the interior of the country. More eloquent testimony to America's far-reaching designs on Iran, and through Iran on the whole of Western Asia, could scarcely be sought.

In addition to traffic experts, engineers and technicians, the United States also appointed numerous political, financial and economic advisers to Iran in accordance with usual American procedure when seeking to penetrate into another country or obtain profitable concessions abroad. The success of these dollar-dispensing American agents in obtaining the agreement of Iranian capitalists and landowners to their plans and in gaining what amounts to complete economic control of the country for the United States, is now a matter of profoundest concern both to Britain and to the Soviet Union. As a result there is a constant struggle centering on the Iranian Government between the representatives of the three "United Nations" for political control of Iran from behind the scenes. The present shake-up in the Iranian Cabinet marks one phase of this subterranean triangular conflict.

American intervention in the internal affairs of Iran is, however, by no means all substerranean. Much of it is indeed now quite open and undisguised. A recent dispatch from Teheran reports that all future fiscal disbursements by the Iranian Government will be subject to approval by the American financial adviser. Even expenditures already included in the current budget are affected by this ruling. This fiscal control is an open and staggering blow at Iranian independence, but the drafting of Iranian citizens for American military and other enterprises in the most flagrantly outrageous violation of Iran's national integrity shows even more plainly the extent of America's grip on the country.

The main present object of all these interventionist activities by the United States is, of course, Iran's oil. Oil in vast quantities at a pivotal point for world control! Oil better situated than that of the Caribbean to feed the machines of the war for world domination by the United States! Effectively, a report from Teheran that the Texas Oil Company has bought up the stock of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company and of the Iran Oil Company and already constructed tanks at several points to store the oil produced, would seem to indicate that the American efforts are bearing fruit.

The voice of alarm has already been sounded in Britain over this American encroachment on what was so recently an exclusive sphere of British influence, and the Economist stresses the necessity of some resolute and drastic action to counter America's rising activities there. Plainly, undisputed American domination of Iran ultimately represents a serious threat to Britain's position in India and must virtually seal the fate of the tottering British Empire. It is, therefore, quite safe to predict that Britain, in spite of its exhaustion and present dependence on American goodwill will make a desperate effort to preserve itself from further inroads into Western Asia by its American ally. Nor can it be doubted that as the war situation becomes more unfavorable for Britain and the United States they will in their growing irritation completely expose their hands and each reveal its rival bid for world hegemony in spite of all the protestations of mutual love and talk of cooperation between them. Indeed, the rival activities of Britain and the United States in Iran and elsewhere already give the measure of the love between them, as of their mutual indifference to the rights of others.

These activities already plainly show that each is making the fullest use it can of the other for the furtherance of its own immediate interests and ultimate aims, and that in their merciless struggle for world control, directed as much against the other as against the rest of the world, such small and defenseless countries as Iran, Iraq and the other countries of Western Asia will be kept divided and sacrificed without compunction by Britain and the United States as pawns in their simultaneous joint and rival power game.

# The Philippines of Old

## Malayan, Indian, Chinese and Arabian Cultures Drifted To Islands to Fuse Into Filipino Civilization

By KIYOSHI NISHIO
(From the Kokusai Bunka)

When the Spaniards annexed the Philippines they indiscreetly destroyed nearly all the existing literature and documents concerning ancient Filipino civilization more for sentimental reasons rather than as an act of colonial policy. Today therefore there is very little authentic reference left as to ancient Filipino culture. Spanish historians and religionists had made a study of Filipino culture but due to the lack of literary evidence their findings and record could not be accepted as authentic and besides they were wanting in particulars. Despite this lack of documentary evidence, however, the fact that there had been in existence literary evidence prior to Spanish annexation is sufficient proof that there had been an advanced culture in the Philippines.

I wish to present the essential character of this culture, through a mere generalization because of the lack of sufficient data. The period covered is that which immediately precedes the coming of the Spanish. The age which I shall refer to as "ancient times" in this article goes back another age beyond this period. The Filipinos are wont to refer to this pre-Spanish age as the pre-historic age, but such misguided assumption should be altered as it is a view based on Caucasian-centered concept and thus an affront to the Oriental races.

### Advanced Culture

The first contact made with the West by the Philippines dates back to the year 1531 (Ashikaga Yoshiharu period), when Magellan arrived at the Samar Island. Those people who regard the West as the senior nations of the civilized world hold the erroneous view that the so-called Filipino culture had its origin with the introduction of Western culture: that prior to this period the Filipinos were wild, bare-footed, and nomadic head hunters. Such an assumption is absurd and outrageously improper. There is clear evidence that there had existed in the Philippines an advanced culture which was not inferior to the West prior to the coming of the Spanish.

It is known that there were several important elements of culture in the pre-Spanish age inherently Filipino in character—not something forced on them by foreign encroachment. They all had their source in Asia. None had come from Europe or America. The cradle of Filipino civilization was in Malaya, India, China and Arabia. These civilizations of different origins passing through many stages, and variations, finally drifted to the Philippines where they were blended and fused to become the distinctly Filipino civilization. Inherent Filipino culture, therefore, received benevolent influences from its family-Asiatic nation. In that priod there is no evidence whatever of Western influence.

In the main as Oriental civilization had an earlier beginning than that of Western civilization, when the two are compared in ancient times it can be seen at a glance that East was more advanced. For instance, when the ancestors of the British had yet no idea of communal life, no knowledge of weaving and spinning, and roamed the hills and woods clad only in animal skins, portions of their bodies dyed in green—when they had not yet emerged from the primitive stage; the Filipinos had managed a city life, had established the system of marketing, had engaged in silk and cotton textile manufacture, had produced and traded in furniture, precious metals, jewels, armaments, art objects, hardware, pottery and agricultural implements. When the Spaniards came, the Filipinos had lived in homes with splendid architectural designs, had a city life, administrative function, judicial system and even had a body of legislative laws.

During the Kamakura period Europe had not yet known the use of gunpowder; but in the Philippines at this time, gunpowder was actually used. Also it is recorded that they surprised the Spaniards by using a cannon. Furthermore the Filipinos of that period excelled in the art of refining metals, of building houses and ships, and made practical use of copper imported from China. In a word, the Filipinos, incorporating cultures from India, China and Arabia into Malayan civilization, having a tradition of 2,000 years, had enriched its substance nearly to perfection.

### Sources of Culture

As mentioned previously, the fountain-head of Filipino culture is in the cultures of Malaya, India, China and Arabia. The Philippines was geographically well situated to receive beneficial effects from these Asiatic civilizations.

Indian culture had made inroads into the Malaya at an early period. Having spread into the various regions of the peninsula it was finally carried into the Philippines which lay northward to it. Further north, however, it did not diffuse. Into Japan, India's culture came by way of China through the medium of Buddhism.

Side by side with Malayan civilization which extended its cultural influence to its neighbor islands, Indian civilization which prospered and flourished at about the same time was introduced into Borneo, Sulu, Palawan, and Panay respectively and finally into the Philippines. The Malayan Mohammedans of that period had subjugated many of the South Pacific mariners and settlers. Into the Philippines came next Chinese culture introduced by their progressive and enterprising merchants and adventurers. Then finally through missionaries and Malayan Mohammedans the Arabian civilization filtrated into the Philippines.

Thus in the course of time these civilizations from India, China and Arabia blended with that which existed originally in the Philippines. The present Filipinos are descendants of Malayans who have emigrated from the various Indonesian regions into the archipelago. They crossed in boats called "barangai" in small groups in several waves over a long period. Each group upon establishment of residence in the Philippines formed a separate settlement. These settlements were given the name "barangai." Also by their very nature they had the form of distinct national units. Each settlement consisted of from 30 to 100 families. Collectively there was no unity or close relation between these respective settlements. As a consequence, therefore, they were easily taken advantage of by the Spaniards. Filipino culture, therefore, prior to the coming of the Spaniards was entirely Asiatic in origin. Just when it was on its way to further advancement and wholesome fruition, it was compelled to make alterations as a result of Spanish incursion. If it is observed that the present Filipino culture lacks in Oriental refinement, its cause is traceable to the period when the Spaniards had come.

### Influence of Indian Culture

Indian culture had contributed much to ancient Filipino culture. Nearly all the tribes in the Philippines, no matter how primitive or remote their culture, owe their present culture to the influence of Indian culture. The influence was more in social, moral and spiritual effects and less in economical and material phases. Indian culture had taught the Filipinos their script, the use of metals such as copper, tin, brass and bronze; and had instructed them in the wearing of skirts, trunks, turban, bracelets and necklaces. It is recorded that when the Spaniards came to the Philippines there were in use in the Filipino vocabulary official, legal and military terms which were peculiar to India. This fact is ample proof that Indian culture had dominant sway in the moral and spiritual phases of Filipino culture.

With regard to Japanese culture, Indian culture had extended its influence through Buddhism. Great was its contribution but it was limited merely to religious and moral spheres and had little influence in intellectual and material sciences. With Filipino culture, on the contrary, Indian culture had affected it morally, intellectually and even in its daily life. The Philippines, therefore, owes much more to Indian culture than do the Japanese. However in political affairs and in the religious life of the Philippines, Indian culture had very little influence.

### Influence of Chinese Culture

As to the introduction of foreign culture into Japan, there came first Chinese culture then Indian culture was introduced through the medium of Chinese scholars. With the Philippines, however, Indian culture preceded that of the Chinese. Besides it influenced only the mental and social life of the Filipinos. This is due to geographic propinquity. As the Philippines is close to South China, it came in contact with only the culture of that region. The center of the so-

(Continued on Page 3 Col. 3)

# JAPAN IN PERSPECTIVE

## Patriotism Is Instinctive Among Japanese

By F. B. ICASIANO
**Editor of Sunday Tribune Magazine, Manila, and Delegate to the General Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Newspapers**

II

(Continued From Sunday)

The next best thing to following every Japanese man, woman and child wherever he goes, sleeping or awake, in an effort to come close enough to his nature in order to study him and understand him in natural habitat, is to visit works of art. We need hardly point out to the intiate that a nation's arts are the repository of the people's deepest urges, their noblest aspirations, their record of the sublime which they would perpetuate and embellish.

We had been favored with a brief three-hour tour through the Tokyo Municipal Art Exhibition at Ueno Park. It was an afternoon profitably spent, an eventful day in fact, although we would be hard put to explain why walking quietly through a maze of emotions in colors and form could be eventful. A list of 1,300 works of art selected from 6,000 presented for exhibition crowded into our brief experience. There were paintings done in Japanese style and Western style, acquarelle and paints, several hundred sculptures, and artistic metal works.

### Spiritual Contact

We had only one regret when we came away at close of day: that it might be the last time we were entering into the familiar intimacy of the Japanese heart as bared naked to us in such rich profusion of colors and forms. We consoled ourselves with the thought that after we had felt the mystery of that spiritual contact, we would ever feel it wherever the opportunity might arise, and that its very memory would be a constant source of gladness and quiet restoration.

Throughout the adventure among pictures and other art works, we were amazed to observe that very few concerned themselves with war themes. There were occasional paintings of aviators, tanks in action, a samurai, ruins of war in Bataan, battleships and carriers ploughing the ocean, etc. Most of the art works had been done in wartime. Are the Japanese not war-like after all? Or are the artists escapists, unconcerned with the deep significance of the sacred war that the nation is waging? Must passionate nationalism content itself with paintings of plants, trees, flowers, animals, landscapes, home life, the industries and the sciences, the decorative motifs that reflect mere aestheticism?

Yet, upon calmer thought, how stable and steady is the spirit which these art works reflected. How seemingly unmoved by the war that is agitating the whole world! When a people can have artists whose deep interest in the permanent and placid transcends the turbulent current on the surface, the observer falls to wondering how deep the spiritual resources of the people could be—judging merely by the excess overflow. And how closely that spirit is identified with peace. No doubt the Japanese soldier, flyer, or sailor can fight to death when provoked, peace being such a vital part of his life, to assure which there is nothing he will not do.

### Wartime Art

We were better assured when, one afternoon, soon after, we had the opportunity to pay a call at the studio of one of the judges of the art exhibit. Mr. Kodama is a man of genial spirits and generous humanity. His clean and simple home life reflects the simplicity and sincerity of his soul. He allowed us to watch him do a Japanese-style painting——our first experience to be such a fortunate beholder. While we chatted genially about art and life and other things, his wife came interminably with green tea, cookies and persimmon and pears, seasoned with gentle courtesy. He made an old style Chinese brush work of pine trees, and dedicated it to us as a souvenir of our visit. We were deeply moved by such generosity, considering he had never done that to anybody.

The painting he was doing when we came was a cherry garden in spring. "In wartime," he said as he daubed the pink blossoms of his cherry on canvas, "patriotism inspires every Japanese to consolidate his energies and devote them to the State." We wondered to ourselves how his painting could support his words.

We were soon answered. "For instance, I am painting the cherry. Now the sakura is the national flower of Japan. It awakens a deep feeling in the Japanese. Sight or thought of it will lead any Japanese to a tender feeling of home and country, and inspire him to lay down his life for Emperor and nation."

How subtle, then, is the veil which separates love of Nature and love of country! To a Japanese, how all his faculties—his intellect, his emotions, his will, all his being and consciousness—unite in that centralized fervor for one supreme ideal, an ideal unkown to other peoples, an ideal whose presence and potency must spell victory.

To a Japanese, patriotism is not a home influence or a school exercise—though, indeed, it is accentuated by both—but a natural instinct. It has come of his 2,600 odd years of Nature-worship and symbolism. All the successful efforts presently being exerted in the prosecution of this war of emancipation do not draw power from a momentary impulse but from the profound fountain-source of spiritual and cultural energy developed in progressive cumulation through the centuries. Japan has had a natural development.

### Unique Effect

This phenomenon is picturesquely notable in the paintings at the art gallery. A school of younger Japanese painters have made a fetish of the various modern styles of painting, including the impressionistic, the ultramodernistic, the cubistic, the dadaist fads. The keen eye could readily discern how much imitation there is in their works; yet, one may also observe an undefinable peculiarity which is distinctly Japanese in the application and rendering. And where sane artistic principles of the French and Flemish schools enter into felicitous combination with the genuinely Japanese spirit of expression, something unique and profound is produced. One is inclined to believe, or to aspire rather, that this magical blending discovered by the Japanese may yet lead to the cultivation and development of a truly universal spirit, a human culture that recognizes neither East nor West, a culture that sheds away all divisions, and brings all humanity at last into one citizenship.

The opening of Japan to the West during the Meiji Restoration has, far from weakening her spirit, placed within the grasp of that mighty spirit the material scientific advantages which now fully prepare her for the role of emancipator and leader in East Asia. Everything Japan lays her hands on is, Midas-like, filled with the virility of that spiritual gold; so much so that in the harmonious combination of physical Western implement and vigorous Oriental spirit has been produced a vital force fully prepared to remake the world.

No human power can be strong enough nor morally just enough to prevent this glad process. Nothing should. The Philippine Republic as a junior partner, to use a different language, is offered the rare opportunity with all East Asiatic nations to participate in this world renovation.

# East Asia's War of Ideology

## Capitalistic Utilitarianism Must Be Supplanted by Kodo Morality of 'Right Is Might'

By IWAO MITSUDA
(From the Genron Hokoku)

One can easily see that the War of Greater East Asia bears aspects considerably different from the Sino-Japanese and the Russo-Japanese Wars. Whereas the Sino-Japanese or the Russo-Japanese War lasted only a year or two, the present war is and will be spread over a very long period. If the China Affair or the Manchurian Incident, which preceded it, be regarded as the prelude to the present struggle, it may be said that the War of Greater East Asia has already been going on for over ten years. Nor is it likely that it will be over in another five or ten years' time.

According to the old idea, a long-term war is admittedly more disadvantageous than a short-term war, but this conception of a long-term war does not hold any longer. As war has come to put on aspects entirely different from what it used to do, a radical change has come over the nature of the so-called long-term war also. As regards Japan's position in the present War of Greater East Asia, for instance, it is clear that the longer the war lasts, the stronger her economic power will grow. And this economic power of Japan depends, not on any loans raised abroad, but on her capacity of self-supply. Here, again, we see a marked point of contrast between the present war and the Sino-Japanese and the Russo-Japanese Wars in which, as everybody knows, Japan had to rely on foreign loans for the provision of the war expenditure.

### 'Free War' Impossible

During the period, from the latter half of the 19th century to the early part of the 20th century, when the Anglo-Saxon capitalistic economic structure held sway over the world, it was impossible for any country to fight "a free war," for when America or Britain saw that war was redounding to her disadvantage, she could bring financial pressure to bear on belligerent countries amenable to her control so as to bring it to an end. The former World War dealt a fatal blow to this international economic structure in which Anglo-American influence was predominant, and since then Japan and Germany have been sparing no effort to establish national economy of an independent nature. When these efforts were gradually becoming fructified, the world was thrown into the vortex of hostilities, as the result of the search for a new order.

The present World War is a struggle between the independent national economic principle and the international economic principle on the Anglo-American pattern. It will not end until either side has acquired an economic strength powerful enough to overcome the other side completely. It is, of course, undeniable that, besides the economic power, the spiritual power of the belligerent nations plays a very decisive part in any war, and it is, therefore, imperative that we should do everything possible to enhance our economic and spiritual power alike in order to bring our enemies to their knees.

In the case of the Sino-Japanese or the Russo-Japanese War, the security of the peninsula or Chosen or the emancipation of Manchuria was all that was fought for, but, in the present war, the object is to ensure the emancipation of the entire extent of Greater East Asia. Nor is the mere exclusion of Anglo-American aggressive influence from Greater East Asia sufficient for the purpose; there must also be created a new order in the fields of thought, politics and economics, to supplant the old order on the Anglo-American pattern.

### Campaign for New Order

Thus, the War of Greater East Asia resolves itself into a campaign for the establishment of a new order. The creation of a new order means the reform or restoration of Asia. Since the War of Greater East Asia is a war for the establishment of a new order, its final issue cannot be decided by armed force alone. This does not, however, imply and attempt to belittle the importance of armed force. Mighty armed force is essential to the successful prosecution of this thought campaign. What all should keep in mind is that the use of armed force is closely and inseparably bound up with the grand work of establishing a new order in Greater East Asia.

This mighty enterprise to establish a new order in Greater East Asia would never be achieved if the present war were entirely dissociated from such considerations of thought, for it aims, above all, at the construction of thought or a new spirit. Even if Anglo-American aggressive influences are driven entirely out of Greater East Asia, the work of reconstructing Greater East Asia will still remain incomplete unless perfect accord and hearty cooperation are effected among all East Asiatic peoples.

America and Britain believe in the principle of "Might is Right." This creed of these adherents of capitalistic utilitarianism must be supplanted by the article of faith of the exponents of Kodo morality, which is "Right is Might." In the days when Japan was not powerful enough, she was unable to enforce her principle of justice against Anglo-American utilitarianism which was reinforced by modern science, in spite of her best endeavors. Thus, she was obliged to retrocede Liaotung Peninsula to China after the Sino-Japanese War in consequence of the Three-Power intervention, and at the Versailles Conference she had the chagrin of seeing her proposal for the abolition of racial discrimination flatly rejected. She has now acquired sufficient strength to enforce her morality throughout Greater East Asia, and she cannot therefore tolerate the existence of utilitarianism of the old order in any part of Greater East Asia.

### Wartime Structure Perfected

More than two years have already passed since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. During this time, the wartime structure has been perfected at home, while Burma and the Philippines have attained independence abroad. Furthermore, an epoch-making Pact of Alliance based on good neighborliness and mutual aid was signed between Japan and China and the historic Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations was held in Tokyo. The framework of a moral order has thus been built at home and abroad. What still remains to be done is for all peoples in Greater East Asia to enforce a new order founded on moral principles in all spheres of activity, political, economic and cultural.

In default of sufficient efforts in this regard, no political measures or administrative steps will be productive of really good results. For instance, by the time the state of war ceases and the Imperial Japanese Forces are withdrawn from China under the Sino-Japanese Pact of Alliance, there must be firmly established such a stable structure of moral cooperation between the two

(Continued on Page 3 Col. 1)

Solid Front Cooperation
Behind the Guns

# Nippon Times
# Evening

Smash All Obstacles and
Come Out Victorious

No. 16,126 — TOKYO, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1944 — 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 — Price 8 Sen

## Press Comments

Tuesday, February 15
ASAHI—Lesson of Nettuno Battle
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Shonan

### Lesson of Nettuno Battle

ASAHI—A special dispatch to the Asahi from Stockholm based on information received from London says that in view of the failure of the Nettuno operations it is now urged in British military circles that a drastic change should be made in the European continental invasion strategy. It is not yet clear whether this is really the case or even whether the results of the battle of Nettuno have been such as to warrant the derivation of some sort of lesson from it. Only, it must be said that there is a possibility of the anti-Axis high command having been persuaded by the difficulties encountered in this battle that it must make certain readjustments in its landing tactics if the anti-Axis forces are to carry out a large-scale invasion from some other point.

The fighting in Central Italy, from the point of view of the World War as a whole, is only a local affair and cannot be considered to decide the issue but it is at least certain that should a large-scale invasion of Europe which the anti-Axis high command seems to be contemplating fail in a process like that of the battle of Nettuno, it might bring on a decisive effect on the whole course of the war. The larger the scale, the more decisive it will be. It is only natural, therefore, that the anti-Axis strategists should exercise every caution in undertaking a campaign of such magnitude.

The information in question, at any rate, suggests that the Anglo-American strategy is to conduct a (1) surprise attack of unprecedented magnitude and (2) this attack is not to be concentrated at one point as hitherto but is to be delivered simultaneously at several points at once. If the attack is to be of such a magnitude it seems clear that the anti-Axis high command seeks to obtain decisive results from that campaign. It must be doubted, however, whether the anti-Axis forces can really carry out such a surprise attack by land, sea and air and obtain the surprise effect, whether temporally or spatially. A surprise attack is no surprise attack unless it is delivered at a point entirely unexpected by the enemy at an entirely unexpected moment. And it is of little use unless carried out on a scale large enough to inflict a crushing blow to the enemy, so that a large force sufficient to do so is needed. While the Germans are awaiting such an attack behind the Grand Fortress of Europe, it is easy to see that a blitzkrieg of such a kind is difficult to carry out.

From this it seems probable that about all that the anti-Axis forces will attempt will be landing operations at several places at once. Even in this, however, the strength of the attackers must be extremely large and each of the units to be thrown into the field must be skilfully commanded and the commander-in-chief must have perfect coordination of the different units. Without these things each unit as it makes its landing will be able to move only in a small force because of the diffusion of strength and its striking power will be quite small. There is every danger of the invading force being destroyed bit by bit. Thus no matter what strategy the anti-Axis camp should employ, there is no cause for surprise. A seasoned high command such as the Germans have cannot be taken unprepared by the anti-Axis forces. We have every reason to look forward to skilled strategy and terrific combat power being developed by the Germans against the invaders. The point is to make use of every bit of experience in facing the situation as it arises. In this we see the key to the final victory by smashing the complacent enemy.

### Shonan

TOKYO SHIMBUN—"Britain has suffered a truly historic defeat. The Japanese are decidedly powerful. We should have been able to resist any attack from sea but the Japanese, fearing to court disaster by making a frontal attack, struck from the rear by land." Such was the tenor of the speech delivered by Prime Minister Winston Churchill in the House of Commons just two years ago. Just two years ago Britain lost Singapore, the pivotal point of her far-radiating lines of influence and domination. No wonder his speech was a little confused, difficult to determine whether it was intended as a praise of the enemy or as a mere expression of regret. With the fall of Singapore as a turning point at any rate, the British Empire has had to take a downward course. It meant a general retreat of the anti-Axis camp from East Asia and the dawn of a brilliant morning for the long-oppressed nations of East Asia.

No party was more acutely aware than Britain of the importance of

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 1)

## *Reich Rocket Bomb Will Be Potent Threat To Foe's Invasion Fleets Lying at Anchor*

### Able to Penetrate Armor Plating; Were Employed Effectively at Salerno

**Special**

LISBON, February 14.—When the invasion of the European continent begins, one of the biggest responsibilities of the anti-Axis forces will be to prevent any concentrated use by the Germans of rocket-propelled glider bombs, states a Manchester Guardian correspondent from Naples, according to a dispatch received here.

The correspondent declared that this new aerial weapon is a potent threat against shipping. The invasion fleet at anchor is like so many sitting ducks unless air cover can intercept the control plane from which the glider bombs are directed by radio.

Anti-aircraft fire, he continued, is only partially effective against small-engined projectiles because they are difficult to hit.

After Prime Minister Winston Churchill disclosed the use of these bombs at Salerno and Anzio, the restrictions have been lifted and the correspondents have been given the permission to reveal some of the construction details of rocket bombs.

From descriptions pieced together by eye-witnesses, this reporter stated, the bombs are about 20 feet to 30 feet in length with tail fins acting as a rudder stabilizer. They have a wing spread of about 15 feet. Apparently they are armor-piercing since one of them penetrated the thick deck plates of an anti Axis ship at Salerno.

The correspondent further disclosed that the bombs are released from the belly of a twin-engined Heinkel which drops its flaps and slows down while the rocket shoots ahead into the pilot's vision and is apparently visually controlled by him. The glider can make a sharp turn and hit the target from the side, if necessary. Although the rocket is apparently under good control at all times, the rockets fall into the water or overshoot the mark when the control plane receives interference.

The Germans used quite a number of these bombs at Salerno. Witnesses stated that when the rocket is in flight there are red and green lights at the tail, apparently from the propelling charge and that it makes a loud screaming sound.

## BRITAIN IS DEFEATED IN JUGOSLAV STRIFE

### Soviets Gain Victory As Red 'Tito' Regime Holds Political Power

**Special**

BERLIN, February 14.—The development in Jugoslavia with the shifting of political influence in favor of the Communist Partisan leader, Marshal Joseph "Tito" Brozovich, is characterized by competent German quarters as defeats for Britain and victory for Soviet Premier Josef Stalin.

These sources pointed out that since "Tito" organized his Partisan groups in Serbian territory, impoverishment and expropriation are observable everywhere.

German circles stated that the entire development in Jugoslavia is in keeping with the plans of Moscow, which claims the western Balkans for the Soviet Union and in this respect, has even obtained the official consent of the Anglo Americans.

They emphasized that the fate of this area as well as that of all Europe is tied up with the srtuggle of the German armed forces, which alone are in a position to prevent the realization of Moscow's plans and, what is more, will prevent them.

**Wants Territorial Expansion**

**Special**

LISBON, February 14.—The Congress of Jugoslav Royalist factions which met in the mountains of their war torn country last month has demanded post-war territorial expansion to take in "all territories where Serbs, Croats, and Slovenians live," the Jugoslav Government in exile at Cairo announced today.

The Congress also called for the creation of a federal State in which Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia will be separate federal units. It also reaffirmed its loyalty to King Peter.

## 2 Norwegian Vessels Sunk by British Navy

**Domei**

STOCKHOLM, February 14.—The Norwegian ships, Ilma, 1.392 tons, and Henry, 636 tons, cruising from Alesund toward Khristiansund, were attacked by British torpedo boats last night and sunk, according to Oslo reports.

Of the numerous passengers aboard the two ships, only 10 persons were rescued and the fate of the rest is not yet known.

## Australian Miners Strike

**Domei**

LISBON, February 14.—Twelve coal mines in the southern coast of New South Wales, Australia, suspended their operations as 3,500 miners went on a strike today, according to Sydney reports.

## Tashiro Leaves for Saigon

**Special**

HANOI, February 13.—Shigenori Tashiro, Japanese Minister to French Indo-China, accompanied by Consul-General Rokuro Suzuki left here yesterday for Saigon by train. Minister Tashiro had been visiting here since January 27.

## *Fuehrer's Headquarters*

February 14

While southeast of Krivoi Rog local Soviet thrusts were frustrated, our troops still waged a heavy offensive and defensive battle west of Cherkassy and east of Shashkoff, where 127 enemy tanks and 69 guns were destroyed yesterday.

In the Shashkoff area, the Mosel-land 34th Infantry Division under the command of Lieutenant-General Hochbaum particularly excelled in the fighting. The troops belonging to a tank division annihilated a Soviet formation which had succeeded in penetrating the outskirts of Dubnov.

The Soviets suspended their attacks between the Pripjet and the Beresina. In this sector, our troops by their heroic resistance during January 16 and February 10, supported by bomber and battleplane formations of the Luftwaffe, effectively frustrated the uninterrupted enemy attempts at breaking through, launched by 30 rifle divisions and numerous tank formations, and inflicted serious losses in material and casualties on the enemy. The 244th Storm Gun Brigade particularly excelled in the battle of the past few days.

Renewed violent enemy attacks in the area of Vitebsk and north of Nevel, collapsed in bitter fighting. In the area between Lake Ilmen and Lake Peipus our troops, in accordance with their orders received, disengaged from the enemy in some sectors without the enemy being able to impede these movements.

**Reich Evacuates Luga**

The town of Luga was evacuated after the destruction of the strategically important installations. In the other sectors, enemy thrusts came to a standstill while one of our own offensive operations took a favorable course.

The battle in the area of Narva increased in violence. Several breaches, achieved by the Soviets, were sealed off, and fierce fighting is still going on. Captain Barkhorn, the bearer of the Oak Leaves to the Iron Cross and commander of a fighter squadron, gained his 250th victory in the air on February 13.

There were no operations of importance in the Nettuno area. Local improvements of our positions were carried out by the German grenadiers without meeting major enemy resistance. Bomber and battleplane formations as well as long-range guns yesterday attacked the enemy ship concentrations and desembarkations in Anzio and Nettuno by day and night. One enemy merchantman of 6,000 gross register tons was sunk by a direct bomb hit while two medium-sized freighters were damaged.

In the Cassino area, the fighting is continuing with unabated vigor. Another enemy break-in as far as the center of the ruins of the town was eliminated in a counter-thrust, carried out by the 211st Grenadier Regiment.

Last night, enemy bombers raided the town of Rome without causing any military damage.

Also, last night, the Luftwaffe in good visibility carried out a concentrated attack with strong bomber formations against London. Conflagrations were caused by a large number of explosive and incendiary bombs.

## REICH FLIERS LEAVE LONDON IN FLAMES AFTER DEADLY RAID

### British Capital Blasted For One Hour; Southeast England Also Air Raided

**Domei**

BERLIN, February 14.—Respecting the German air raid on London last night, German military authorities announced as follows today:

"A powerful formation of German heavy bomber planes carried out a concentrated attack on London for one hour beginning at 9 a.m. last night, and dropped high efficiency explosives and incendiary bombs on various military objectives. The German planes, on their way back, saw conflagrations raging over a vast area.

"German planes also raided various districts in the southeastern part of Britain. The damages suffered by our planes were slight."

**Big Fires Observed**

A vivid description of the large-scale attack by several hundred German bombers on the center of London was made by the commander of a German bomber unit. He stated that the attack began shortly before 9 p.m. and lasted for over 30 minutes. Not one of the innumerable searchlight beans had been able to catch his machine.

The tremendous detonations of exploding bombs soon drowned the fierce anti-aircraft fire from all anti-aircraft batteries in the London area. The British air defenses in certain parts of the city for the first time made an attempt to lay an "anti-aircraft carpet" above the city. This attempt, however, failed completely when several of the enemy batteries were silenced by direct bomb hits.

Within the first few minutes of the attack, the officer narrated, fires broke out in several districts of the city which soon spread to extensive conflagrations. When the last German wave arrived over the city the pilots already observed a large number of conflagrations raging in the center of London.

The German officer witnessed several aerial combats with enemy night-fighters and saw five machines crashing to the ground. Since at this time there had still been wireless connection with all the planes of the bomber formations, these five planes must have been British night-fighters.

The eight German machines, the commander emphasized, which failed to return from the bombing raid, had been over the center of London before they were shot down.

## New Guinea Volcano Erupts

**Special**

LISBON, February 14.—The volcano of Mt. Goropu in the Papuan Peninsula, New Guinea, is reported in a dispatch from San Francisco as being in its most violent eruption in many years.

## *When Will Britain Attack Japan.......? When It Becomes Possible, Says Halifax*

**Domei**

STOCKHOLM, February 14.—Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to Washington, answered seven questions asked by Look, popular American magazine, respecting British-American cooperation in the present war, and, according to the Manchester Guardian, the answers given by Lord Halifax and published in the recent issue of the magazine are as follows:

Question: What is the greatest problem pending between the United States and Britain?

Lord Halifax: It is the occupation by the United States forces of British army bases and international airports. This question will be only solved when British and American authorities consider the necessity of cooperation between the two countries respecting shipping and foreign trade.

**Issue Sidestepped**

Question: To what extent Britain will share in the war against Japan?

Lord Halifax: When it becomes possible for Britain to direct her troops, ships, arms and other materials from other fronts to the anti-Japan war, she will engage in the attack on Japan with her full strength.

Question: In what form will the United States and Britain cooperate with the Soviet Union in the future?

Lord Halifax: It is most desirable that the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union be able to maintain close and cooperative relations, economically and diplomatically. The Soviets would require our cooperation and aid for her reconstruction works. Also, the United States and Britain will import important raw materials and export to her the finished products.

Question: What attitude will India take in the future?

Lord Halifax: This question will be decided by India herself. Sir Stafford Cripps' proposal to allow the Indians full and immediate independence when they are united into a certain form in the future, is still effective today.

**Won't Interfere in U.S.**

Question: How is the British public regarding the presidential election in the United States?

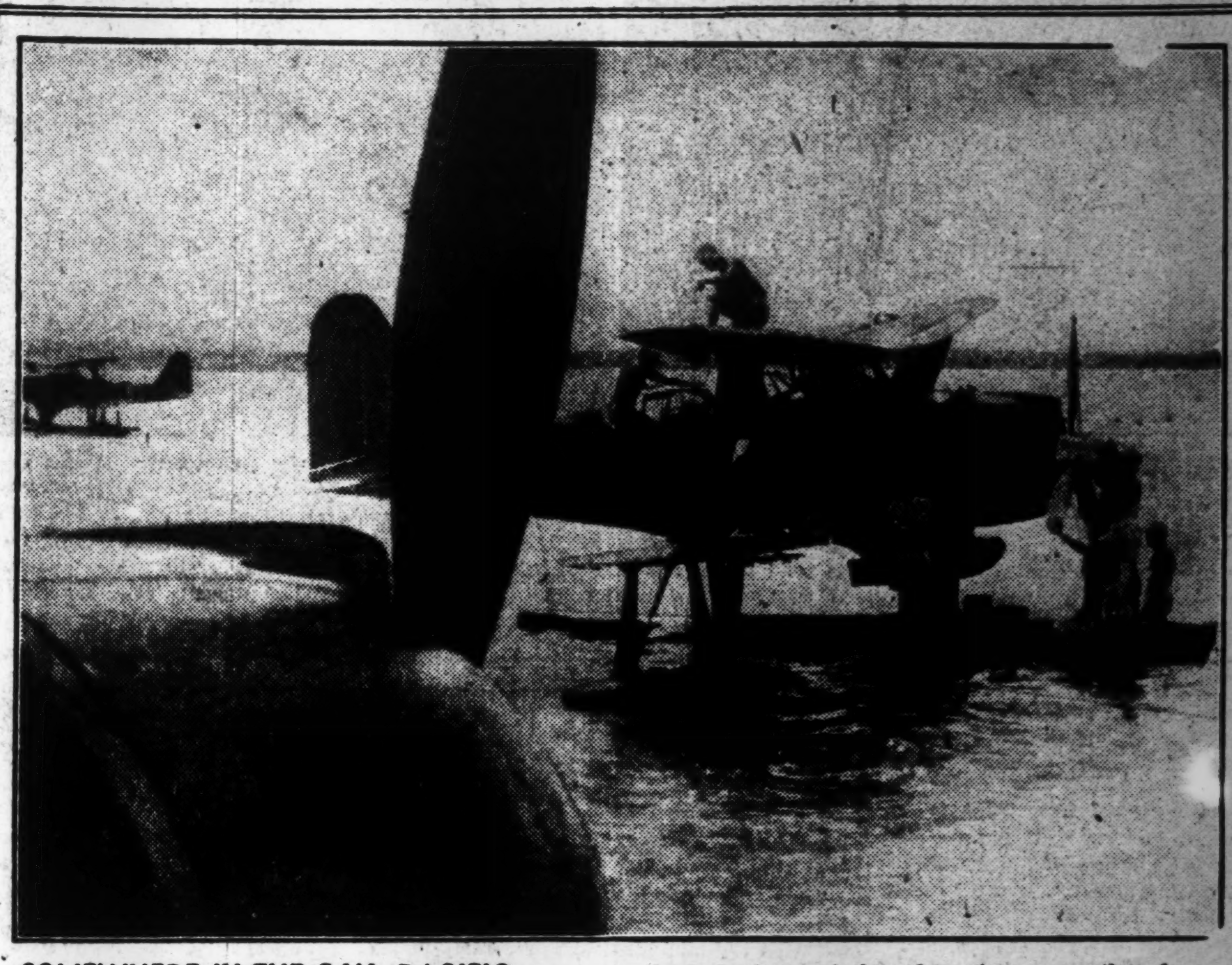
Lord Halifax: The presidential election in the United States is a question for the American people. The people of Britain have no intention of interfering in the presidential election of the United States.

Question: Is it true that views often conflict between the United States and Britain?

Lord Halifax: Never before have the peoples of the United States and Britain lived in more perfect harmony. But I hope that the present war will dispel many disagreements between the two peoples.

Question: What should the peoples of the United States and Britain do to effect better understanding between them?

Lord Halifax: We must first of all liquidate preconceptions and also give up mutual prejudices.



SOMEWHERE IN THE S.W. PACIFIC, a squadron of Japanese Navy seaplanes receives a final check-over before departing on another devastating raid over enemy terrain.
(Passed by Navy Ministry)

## HOSPITAL IN RABAUL BLASTED BY ENEMY

### Patients Are Wounded—Foreign Mission Center, Houses Bombed, Strafed

**Domei**

RABAUL, February 14.—Frustrated in their attempt to bomb military facilities by the concerted counter-offensive action of the Japanese Air and Ground Forces on a raid on Rabaul on the morning of February 11, a formation of about 40 enemy planes, consisting of S's, B's and D's, atrociously rained their torrent of deadly machine gun fire and bombs on the non-military zone of Kokopo, outside the port of Rabaul, New Britain Island. Here, are located Japanese hospitals, the residential section of foreigners, churches and the foreign cemetery plot.

Not a cloud marred the vision on that morning and the sea was wonderfully smooth and clear as a mirror. Three large Red Cross marks, ten meters long and six meters wide, were distinctly visible on the roofs of the three of the hospital buildings standing on an elevated location some 20 meters above the sea. In addition to this, another Red Cross mark as large as that used on the Japanese hospital ship, Buenos Aires Maru, showed its unmistakable outlines on the ground.

**Church Spires Evident**

Moreover, in the surrounding area were scattered the homes of about 300 foreign missionaries, who were under the protection of the Japa-

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 5)

## BULLETIN

### Japanese Forces Score More Gains in Burma

**Domei**

**LISBON, February 14.—The Japanese Forces crossed the Mayu hills and are now attacking the positions of the British army in the vicinity east of Ngakyedauk Pass. A part of the Japanese Forces made an advance to the rear of the British forces and occupied a village ten miles west of that Pass, the headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in Southeast Asia announced on February 14, according to a dispatch received here from New Delhi.**

## BRUTALITY OF U.S. FLIERS SCORED BY P.I. JOURNAL

### Denounces Enemy Attack On Foreign Missionaries

**Special**

MANILA, February 13.—Declaring that Anglo-American acts of barbarism and savagery no longer surprise the world that has learned what to expect from that direction, the Tribune said, "We find little cause for surprise in the total demoralization of the American fliers who have been thoroughly brutalized by desperation following the successive defeats they have suffered."

The Tribune pointed out that the latest act of brutality had occurred on February 6 when more than 100 foreign missionaries and their families were mercilessly bombed. As a result, the paper added, 58 were killed and 80 seriously wounded by 28 American bombers.

Continuing, the journal said that since the weather was good and the women wore white clothes, the American fliers could not have mistaken them for combatants in their low-level machine-gunning attack.

"Knowing what to expect from people who once claimed the monopoly of human attributes and who made loud protestations of love for us when it was materially convenient to do so, we should be duly forewarned and forearmed against their inhumanity should they show up some day and give vent to their savagery," the Tribune declared.

In conclusion, the paper counseled, "The best way to defeat the American fliers is to minimize the effect of air attacks through adequate protective preparations and air defense drills."

## U.S. Red Favors 4th Term

**Special**

LISBON, February 14.—Communist Party leader in the United States, Earl Browder, in a speech at Boston today, said that the re-election of President Roosevelt and the strict execution of the Teheran program are the only way the world can reach security and stable peace, according to a Boston dispatch.

Patriotic men and women of all parties in the United States, he said, must unite to convince Roosevelt that his country demands his continued leadership.

## U.S. NOT MEDDLING IN SOVIET-POLE TIFF

### Will Remain Neutral To Maintain Unanimity In Post-War Discussions

**Special**

LISBON, February 14.—The United States is determined to remain neutral in the current Soviet-Polish dispute in the interest of maintaining anti-Axis unanimity for post-war collaboration, according to a Washington dispatch.

Regardless of the course taken by other nations, the United States expects to remain on the sidelines, this dispatch stated.

Continuing, the dispatch asserted that officials whose advice often control matters of foreign policy believed that the Western Powers take some of the recent Soviet statements much too seriously. These officials pointed out that the Western Powers should place such incidents as the Soviet attack on the Vatican and the Polish-Soviet fracas against the background of past Soviet relations with the outside world.

At the same time, they pointed out that during the last 20 years of the Soviet Union's virtual isolation, words generally addressed toward the Soviet have been critical and often condemnatory. These officials state that it is now only natural that the U.S.S.R. should magnify the significance of events and sometimes sponsor critical statements out of proportion to matters under discussion.

**Settlement Still Distant**

**Special**

ZURICH, February 14.—Reports from London indicate that the diplomatic quarters in the British capital do not believe that the exchange of letters between Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Premier Josef Stalin has brought the settlement of the Soviet-Polish dispute any nearer to a solution.

According to the information obtained by American circles in London, Premier Stalin's answer reaffirmed the Soviet Union's readiness to negotiate on the basis of the Curzon line and also expressed the hope that the British understood this matter.

These circles also confirmed the belief that Premier Stalin did not conceal the Soviet Union's rejection of the present exiled Polish govern-

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 2)

## Anti-Jewish Riots Seen By Palestine Explosion

**Domei**

LISBON, February 14.—The Immigration Office of the Palestine Government was completely destroyed by the explosion of time bombs today, and also similar explosions took place at the Immigration Offices at Tel-Aviv and Haifa where considerable damage was caused, according to Jerusalem reports.

The causes of these explosions are unknown, but officials who are investigating into the affair are giving much importance to them, thinking that they might be the reopening of the anti-Jewish movement by Arabs.

## FOES LOSE 8 PLANES IN ATTEMPTED RAIDS ON NIPPON POSITIONS

### Defense Firm at Mille, Taroa, Wotje Islands; Air Duel at Hongkong

**Special to the Nippon Times**

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, February 15.—Four enemy planes were shot down in the Mid-Pacific area on February 13 and 14 by Japanese Garrison Forces which have been counterattacking endlessly the persistent enemy offensives since the end of January when the anti Axis forces assaulted the Marshall Group.

A combined formation of the enemy fighter and bomber planes numbering 28 attempted to attack Japanese positions on Mille Island on the morning of February 13. Intercepting them, the Ground Units of the Imperial Japanese Forces stationed there shot down two of the raiders with intense anti-aircraft fire and repulsed all the others. The damage on our side was very slight.

In several waves, an aggregate total of about 10 anti-Axis aircraft consisting of E-25's and E-26's attempted a raid on Taroa Island on Sunday morning. One of the raiders was brought down by our Garrison Forces, which sustained no damage.

An enemy E-24 bomber plane came attacking Wotje Island in the Marshall Group on the morning of February 14 but was immediately shot down by the Japanese Garrison Forces. The Japanese side sustained no damage.

**4 Downed Over Hongkong**

**Special to the Nippon Times**

HONGKONG, February 15.—Imperial Japanese Air Units shot down one enemy B-25 bomber and three P-40 fighters out of 27 enemy aircraft consisting of B-25's and P-40's, which came over the Hongkong area on the afternoon of February 11 when the Japanese planes promptly intercepted them and brought down four planes in an air duel. In this fighting, one of the Japanese planes has not yet returned. All the other raiders were repulsed.

**British Seen Pessimistic**

**Domei**

LISBON, February 13.—British views regarding the Pacific war are generally pessimistic in sharp contrast to the optimism seen in the United States, and according to a dispatch to the Manchester Guardian from Pearl Harbor.

A British liaison officer who had seen action with the United States task force expressed the view that despite the forceful strategy adopted in the Pacific by the United States, vast fighting strength alone will not win the Pacific war.

"The Pacific War is a great battle," the British officer said. "In

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 7)

## ASK MORE BASES, GOODS FOR LEND-LEASE DELIVERY

### Payment by Gold Is No Longer Desired

**Special**

LISBON, February 14.—The demand that the Lend-Lease deliveries by the United States should be paid on the form of bases and by raw materials is being made by a group whose influence is growing within the Roosevelt Administration, states the Wall Street Journal, according to a London dispatch.

This circle claims that the payment of Lend-Lease goods by gold is out of the question and asserts first, that the islands in the Pacific should be conquered and then fortified by the United States and used as permanent bases.

Secondly, it claims that this policy should be applied to the bases leased from Britain for a period of 99 years. Thirdly, this group asserts that the United States should demand a voice in the distribution of the world's raw materials and fourthly, the United States wants to participate in the international control of colonies which are regarded as "powder barrels."

**Special**

LISBON, February 13.—Chairman Tom Connally predicted that his Senate Foreign Relations Committee will approve possibly today the resolution authorizing $1,350,000,000 for American participation in the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, according to a Washington dispatch.

# NEW AWARD SYSTEM REVEALED BY GOV'T.

### Certificate of Merit Created for Officials; Other Changes Made

A new system of awarding the "Kenkosho" or Medal of Merit to civil officials of the Government who have meritoriously served the State through the execution of their duties has become effective today. At the same time, the system of awarding the "Kenkojo" or Certificate of Merit to Government offices that have given meritorious service to the State, has been adopted. This award is similar to the citation given by Army and Navy authorities. Also, the laws governing the salaries of the Government officials in the lower ranks has been revised and beginning today it will be possible to raise the salaries of deserving officials in the lower ranks even before the expiration of the time limit specified in the Imperial Ordinance heretofore in effect.

In the Official Gazette, today, the Government announced that the Officials' Merit Commendation Law, the Regulations respecting the Enforcement of the Officials' Merit Commendation Law, and the Revision of nine Imperial Ordinances Respecting the Hannin Rank Officials' Salary Law, will become effective from today.

Officials deserving the Kenkosho are to be recommended by the Ministers of State under whose jurisdiction they work, and the award will be made by the Prime Minister. The decision for the award will be made at the Cabinet Council. The Medal will be worn on the breasts of the recipients, it is understood.

The Certificate of Merit is similar to the citations given by Army and Navy authorities, and when an especially outstanding award is made the fact may be brought to the attention of the Throne by the Prime Minister.

The revisions of various Imperial Ordinances respecting the salaries of officials of the lower ranks have been made so that their salaries may be advanced freely according to their merit as is done in the case of higher officials. Under the former system, there were fixed time limits for salary raises for the men in the lower ranks, but by the new revisions, the salaries of deserving persons can be raised even before the specified time limit has expired.

These new systems have been adopted with a view to encouraging Government officials in actual service to further exert their efforts for the interest of the State, to reveal to them the attitude of the Government regarding their service, to stabilize the livelihood of the officials in the lower ranks and also to encourage further their interest in their duties.

## Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

Singapore as the greatest fortress of the British Empire. Thus she is still dreaming of wresting it back. The progress made by Shonan in the last two years, however, is something that Britain could not possibly have imagined. Not only has Shonan been strengthened as a military base but has been turned into one of the chief headquarters for the economic construction of the Southern Regions. Shonan and Malai have been made inseparable as a supply base. Whereas the British had merely sought to exploit the vital resources of Malai without giving that area any industrial systems, Japan has succeeded in industrializing it sufficiently to prove of tremendous help in supplying munitions. It is expected that Malai will become self-sufficient in foodstuffs before long.

The most important point in the constructive work now going on naturally is the development of strategic material resources. Malai is favored by the huge deposits of bauxite from which to make aluminum for the production of aircraft. Exceeding all expectations, the output of this ore has enormously increased and now it is, with petroleum, the chief material being sent from Shonan to Japan. Malai produces two-thirds of the total world output of tin and development of tin mines is being conducted with redouble vigor.

Meanwhile, the native inhabitants of Malai have come more and more to cooperate positively with Japan and the organization of the Malai Volunteer Army in December following the grant of the right to participate in their government in October shows the anxiety of the Malais to do their share. Churchill's half-boast and half-apology that "we could have withstood any attack from the sea but there was nothing we could do against an attack from the rear by land" no longer holds true of Singapore, now called Shonan. The construction work on Shonan is representative of the construction work being pushed in all parts of Greater East Asia. The activities seen on Shonan affords a glimpse of the grand march being made throughout Greater East Asia toward the consolidation of a system for unfailing victory.

**2 YEARS AFTER SINGAPORE. . .** On the evening of February 15, 1942, Lieutenant-General Arthur E. Percival, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in Malaya, with white flag in hand and pallid face cast downward, slowly ascended the slanting slopes of the road leading to the Ford Factory at Bukit Timah. . . a road to unconditional surrender. The same road, today, is a road to certain victory as the native workers energetically stride upward with glowing faces, eager to begin their respective jobs. (Above) The vigorous tread of the country folk shouldering their harvest to the market in Shonan, across the Causeway Bridge, breaks the morning silence of the still slumbering city of Johore Bharu. The bridge over which the retreating British forces stampeded confusedly now reverberates to the marching feet of the army of warriors engaged on the production front.

## U.S Not Meddling In Soviet-Pole Tiff

(Continued from Page 1)

ment in London and that he reiterated the charges of Polish cooperation with Germany, citing also the anti-Soviet attitude of the Polish press.

The recent action of the British Information Service in banning the publication of the Polish weekly in London, Wiadomosci Polski, on the grounds that its articles jeopardized anti-Axis relations has attracted attention here inasmuch as the weekly recently accused the Soviets of murdering Poles in eastern Poland.

This Polish journal also had criticized Polish Premier Stanislav Mikolajcyks' attitude as being too conciliatory toward the Soviet Union. The editors of this weekly are close intimates of Sonskowski who, as the Commander-in-Chief, has influence among the emigres and also among the Polish guerillas.

While Sonskowski's removal may have influenced Moscow favorably, Kremlin apparently will not be satisfied unless the entire Polish Cabinet is reorganized under Deputy Premier Jan Kwapinski.

Reports from London, however, point out that the Cabinet reorganization is unthinkable at present as Mikolajcyks' position is still secure.

### New Polish Set-Up Seen

**Special**

BERLIN, February 14.—The violent verbal outburst of Pravda against the emigre Polish government and the accompanying Reuter comment from Moscow are inferred by political quarters here that the Moscow Polish committee will now be recognized as a government by Kremlin.

The next step, these quarters stated, would be the conclusion of a treaty between the Soviet Government and this Communist exiled Polish government. By this agreement, the Soviet Union would obtain the disputed eastern Polish territory.

Such an opinion was clearly evident also in the German press. The Berliner Nachtausgabe stated that the British Government would not have a chance any more to mix into the affairs of Eastern Europe after the conclusion of this Soviet maneuver.

So far, only one German paper has taken up the question of Kremlin's intention, reported by the British, of dividing up east Prussia between the Soviet Union and Poland. However, the themes of the Soviet-Polish border dispute were given particular prominence by all the papers this evening.

The Angriff, for instance, stated that the ridiculous proposal of dividing up east Prussia would only cause guffaws in Germany.

### Wants Guarantee Extended

**Special**

LISBON, February 14.—The emigre Polish government at London is bending every effort at present to get the British Government to extend the guarantee for its territory which was given shortly before the outbreak of the war in Europe, according to the Daily Sketch, states a London dispatch.

The guarantee expires this summer. The newspaper declared that it is not likely that the guarantee will be renewed in its original form because the situation in Europe appears to have "outdated" the treaty.

### Pravda Attack Scored

**Special**

LISBON, February 14.—The attack of the official Soviet organ, Pravda, on the exile Polish government was described today by the organ of the emigre Polish regime, Dziennik, as "astonishing," according to a London dispatch.

The real aim of the Pravda article, the Polish news organ asserted, was to expose and to ridicule the fight of the Polish regime. The Polish paper declared that the Pravda had repeatedly tried to claim the achievements of the Polish Partizan movement for the Soviet Union.

If Pravda finally asserted that the Polish regime in exile did not desire the destruction of Germany, it was an infamous lie, the official Polish journal stated, adding that the statements of Pravda would by no means add to the strengthening of anti-Axis unity which was described as important at Moscow and Teheran.

# Interesting People

## Religious Workers Nurture Japan-P.I. Amity

"Her Majesty the Empress Dowager has most graciously honored us with benign words of satisfaction with our work here in the Philippines," the Japanese Catholic sisters declared as they vowed afresh in their hearts to perform their work with renewed vigor and confidence, the Manila correspondent of the Yomiuri-Hochi stated on Monday.

They are a group of young Japanese sisters who had made their way southward firmly determined to do their utmost in introducing the true aspects of Japan to the people of the Philippines through religion. They had arrived in Manila in December of 1942 as teachers of the Japanese language.

Dispersed in various churches and convents throughout Manila, the Japanese sisters have become teachers of Japanese to the sisters in the convents and to the girls of the upper class. They are also good Japanese friends.

In their own action and speech, the sisters incessantly and enthusiastically seek to bring about a true understanding of Japan among those with whom they come in contact.

### Laurel's Daughter Graduates

In a little over a year's time, more than 2,000 girls have graduated from their Japanese language courses, including President Jose P. Laurel's eldest daughter.

When a day's busy work is finished and the Japanese sisters return to their own rooms, thoughts invariably wing their way across the seas to the dear ones left at home. Sister Fujiko Kawakami, 24 years old, wonders what her mother and her two younger brothers are doing at home in Kamakura. Another sister thinks of her aged mother in Kobe.

Although homesickness may assail them at times, the sisters are fully determined to fulfill their service to the nation and contribute their share toward the construction of Greater East Asia. Rallying around their director, Sister Tae Kato, longings for home are allayed in mutual words of encouragement.

"We have been profoundly moved by the fact that our work has come to the gracious attention of Her Majesty the Empress Dowager," Sister Kawakami said. "In the deepness of our emotion, we have again firmly renewed our determination to give our best for our country. I am sure my mother, too, is greatly overjoyed by the gracious words of recognition.

"We have gradually become accustomed to the tropical climate, and the earnestness of the students in our charge has certainly made this year a very happy one for us. A year's time passes swiftly and the happiest event during this period to me was when President Laurel's eldest daughter finished the Japanese language course with high honors. Among our students, we have an old woman of 60 years, but the rapid progress made by all is certainly highly encouraging."

### Nippon Nuns Feted At Manila Dinner

**Special**

**MANILA, February 13.—A group of 15 Japanese nuns and lay Catholic teachers as well as prominent Filipino ladies were guests at a dinner given last night by Unit Commander Utsunomiya at the latter's official residence. Addressing the gathering, the host declared that Her Majesty the Empress Dowager has been pleased to hear reports of the teachers' activities in the Philippine Islands adding that one of the photographs taken of the reception will be respectfully presented to Her Majesty the Empress Dowager. A motion picture show followed the dinner as part of the entertainment. The Japanese guests had been doing commendable work teaching Japanese language as well as promoting Japanese-Filipino goodwill in various schools of Manila.**

## L. A. Power Men Strike

**Domei**

LISBON, February 14.—About 2,000 employes of the Electric Power and Light Bureau of the Los Angeles Municipal Office went on a strike today, demanding higher pay, according to a dispatch from that city.

As a result of the strike, the city is now facing a threat of having no light and no tram car.

## Sending Envoy to Turkey

**Domei**

STOCKHOLM, February 14.—With diplomatic independence given to the Soviet Socialist Republics forming the Soviet Union, the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic is intending to dispatch its diplomatic representative to Turkey, independent of the Foreign Commissariat of the Soviet Union, according to Moscow reports.

## Lack of Ships Slows Up Enemy War Operations

**Domei**

BERLIN, February 13.—In connection with enemy inactivity at Nettuno, German military authorities today pointed out that the anti-Axis forces are facing an acute shortage of shipping bottoms.

"A large-scale landing operation always requires more ships than at first planned. The inactivity of the anti-Axis operation at Nettuno has further proved this fact. But the Nettuno landing operation was only a surprise attack, and a real big-scale invasion campaign would naturally require much more shipping facilities. The Pacific offensive of the United States forces would also require more ships and suffer more damages as they approach the inner line of Japanese Forces.

"The anti-Axis forces are feeling an acute uneasiness over the shortage of ships. Shipbuilding results in the United States and Britain in January were much lower than in December. This is said to be due to the change of Victory type ships and also to the constantly occurring strikes. The joint statement monthly issued by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill regarding submarine warfare reveals their confidence, but the anti-Axis suffering from shortage of ships has not at all been reduced. The joint statement never reveals the loss of destroyers and convoys of the United States and British navies. The British capacity of construction would not be able to cover the losses.

## Hospital in Rabaul Blasted by Enemy

(Continued from Page 1)

nese Forces. In the center of the missionary community, the spires of the church towered into the skies. A glance would serve to vouch for the non-military character of the entire locality.

The enemy planes suddenly swooped downward and cutting their altitude from 1,000 meters to 300 meters, pelted the area with a torrent of machine gun fire. Bombs exploded, too. Some of the bombs struck the cemetery plot. It is irrefutably evident, judged from preceding and subsequent circumstances, that the enemy intentionally resorted to this inhuman and barbarous act.

Several bombs hit the hospital buildings and a large number of the hospitalized patients, comprising the major part of casualties, were victims of the brutal bombing. An American missionary fell a victim to the barbaric deed of his own countrymen and six of the foreigners under the Japanese protection were also wounded. Ten of the foreigners' houses were blasted, while a 100-kilogram bomb wrought havoc on several dozens of the graves.

### More Dastard Acts Likely

America has recently been spreading false, absolutely groundless, propaganda that the American-British war prisoners and the internees of the enemy countries are being subjected to cruelty and mistreatment by Japan, stretching the story as far as to say that many have died as a result. They are frantically attempting to present Japan as a nation of ruthless, barbarous race.

However, the mounting tide of fervent fighting spirit on the part of our men on the front lines, has gradually dampened the hopes of a quick victory on the part of the enemy. Therefore, in frantic desperation over the present war situation it must be expected that the enemy will come out in ever increasing perpetuation of inhuman and atrocious deeds.

It is obviously clear that America by means of such counter propaganda seeks to fan the fires of antagonism of the people at home and at the same time to spread the impression in foreign countries that her brutal acts are committed in retaliation against deeds allegedly committed by Japan. In actual operations, it is patently obvious that the dastardly deed in Rabaul will be expanded and intensified in the future.

## Penang Opens Theater

**Special**

PENANG, February 13.—The fifth theater in Greater East Asia which will screen Japanese culture films, news and educational pictures will be opened in Penang on February 15.

Named the Penang Bunka Eiga, the theater will be housed in the former Odeon Theater. The object of this theater is to impart knowledge to the people, Japanese culture, Greater East Asia news and things Japanese.

## Reich Hits British Action

**Special**

BERLIN, February 14.—The British action declaring the Papal summer residence, Castell Gandolfo, as being within the war zone when it is 25 to 30 kilometers behind the German front was described as "the climax of English cynicism" by authoritative German quarters.

They asserted that this action clearly shows how Britain will shove aside the interests of neutrals if such a procedure will be to her own interest.

# INDIANS IN N. CHINA PRAISE WAR GAINS

### Patriot in Peking Is Sure Of Winning Freedom Fight With Japan's Cooperation

**Special**

PEKING, February 14.—The president of the Indian Residents' Association here, yesterday, called on the spokesman of the Japanese Embassy and expressed hearty felicitations on the brilliant achievements made by the Japanese Forces in their operations in the Indo-Burma border area.

In the course of the interview, the Indian leader expressed the firm conviction that India will acquire her long-cherished national independence and freedom from British oppression with Japan's support.

He sought Japan's continued assistance in the cause of Indian independence, stating that the Indians in North China are determined to follow those who have already joined the Indian National Army and are now fighing in the Indo-Burma border area.

### Seen Confident

The 2,000,000 Indians in East as well as those who are still suffering under British rule are now filled with joy over the grand march of the Indian National Army toward Delhi side by side with the Japanese Forces. The anti-Axis forces, on the other hand, have been thrown into deep gloom over the victories gained by the Japanese Forces who are now conducting an annihilative encirclement operation in the Maungdaw and Buthidaung areas on the Indo Burma border, says Domei.

Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian National Army, manifesting his firm determination to carry on his mission, made the following statement on February 7, "We are acting in accordance with plans. I am confident that we will be able to liberate our motherland from the British yoke. We trust Japan and are sure of final victory."

Exhorting the officers and men of the Indian National Army, the Netaji declared, "Freedom or death, there is no middle course."

The chairman of the Java Chapter of Indian Independence League declared, "Our patriotism has been fanned to white heat with the commencement of the Azad Hind Army's march toward Delhi. We have already contributed ¥750,000 and by the end of March another ¥1,250,000 will be sent to the Headquarters of the Indian National Army as a token of our joy over the success of the recent operations."

The Indian residents in Burma are not behind the others in expressing their determination to cooperate in the Arakan operation. On February 11, a grand rally was held celebrating the successes achieved in the Arakan campaign, attended by Netaji Bose.

With the progress of the war operation in the Indo-Burma border area, the anti-British feeling in India is being daily intensified as the people are suffering from extreme hunger and poverty.

## New Costa Rica President

**Special**

LISBON, February 14.—The presidential election held in Costa Rica on Sunday resulted in the victory of Theodore Picado who obtained 51,000 votes, according to a dispatch from Mexico City.

Picado's opponent, Leon Cortes, received only 21,000 votes.

The election of Picado to this office was attributed to the support rendered him by the outgoing President the Rafael Angel Calderon Guardia and the liberal groups. Cortes, on the other hand, had entered the campaign as a candidate of the Conservatives.

## P.I. Stages Dramatic Play

**Special**

MANILA, February 13.—The first dramatic performance in the Philippines of Shakepeares' comedy, "The Merry Wives of Windsor" in Spanish will be held here tomorrow evening at the Metropolitan Theater under the auspices of the Spanish community. The cast will be composed of well-known singers including Scrafin Garcia and Nenita Farias. The proceeds of the performance will be donated to social services.

Reflectors for Electric Lights

Economize in Electricity!
50% Saving of Electricity—
Electric Lights are 3 times brighter with this reflector.
Price ¥1.38
Denki Kogaku Shoji
Sukiyabashi Bldg., 3. Ginza Nishi 4-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.
Tel. Kyobashi 56-3441

## Foes Lose 8 Planes In Attempted Raids On Nippon Positions

(Continued from Page 1)

attacking Japan, if the Commander of anti-Axis forces does not take into consideration the unexpected difficulties from the very beginning, he will commit an irreparable error. Thus, every possible case must be considered, and offensive operation should not be started unless the outcome is absolutely certain. It is better to overestimate the fighting strength of Japan. Among the American public there is a tendency to criticize their Army commander for not quickly finishing the Pacific war. There is nothing more dangerous. The United States has now assembled in the Pacific the greatest naval fleet in the world, but it is impossible to win the war with only military strength. It seems to be the aim of the United States to make a spectacular attack with overwhelming strength. But American troops, generally speaking, are not fully trained. Of course, the war will be prolonged if it is fought after fully training the troops, but then, the loss in men and materials will be comparatively smaller."

### U.S. Strategy Exposed

American ambitions to establish hegemony over a triangular island area formed by Jaluit, Kuezyerin, Wotje, and Maloelap Islands are exposed by neutral military experts, according to a special dispatch dated February 14 to the Yomiuri-Hochi from Zurich. The report follows:

The aim of the American operations in the Marshalls, according to neutral military experts, is to obtain hegemony over the strategical triangular area formed by the islands of Jaluit, Kuezyerin, Wotje, and Maloelap. It is being held that such a break-through would constitute a threat to the flang of Truk, which is a base of the Japanese Forces.

A certain Swedish naval expert, according to a special dispatch to the Basler Nachrichten from Stockholm, views with particular importance, the fact that the drive against the Marshalls constitutes the first attack of the American forces directed against Japanese territory since the opening of hostilities between Japan and America.

Moreover, a Swedish naval commentator comments on the meaning of the said strategy as follows:

"The present operations of the American forces in attacking the Marshalls may even be understood as the prelude for a grand-scale island-hopping strategy intended to advance westward from the South Seas mandated territory onto the Philippines.

"The Marshalls are very important bases for Japan in the operations of the Japanese Forces in the Southwestern Pacific and the protection of her maritime supply roads between Japan and the islands of the East Indies. Moreover their strategic importance is great for Japan from the viewpoint of protecting Japan's island chain."

## Nantes Damage Revealed

**Domei**

VICHY, February 14.—Damage caused to the city of Nantes, Western France, by anti-Axis blind bombing since June 1943, was announced today by French authorities as follows: Death, 2,000; injured, more than 3,000; demolished houses, 2,500; and damaged houses, more than 3,300.

14

OIL PAINTINGS AND INDUSTRIAL ART WORKS 洋画と美術工藝品
銀座ギャラリー GINZA GALLERY
1, Ginza Nishi 3-chome, Kyobashi, Tokyo
The Gallery Upstairs is Open Daily to the Public

TO LET
ASHIYA
Above Hankyu Line, one SPLENDID fine Besso of European style building, built on ground, measuring about 2,000 tsubo, for immediate possession. Rent ¥350 per month.

A few unfurnished houses in and out of Kobe also to let.

Apply To
H. NAKAMURA & Co., Ltd.
Estate Agents, Patent Agents & Chartered Accountants.
68, Motomachi-dori 1-chome, Kobe-ku, Kobe
Tel. Sannomiya 1423 & 1424
P.O. Box 161 Sannomiya

Nippon Times
The Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Ichome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku,
Central P.O. Box 144, [illegible]
Telephone: Ginza (57) [illegible]
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo [illegible]

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg. Tel. Kita [illegible]
KOBE, 5, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month ¥5.00; six months [illegible]; one year ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. Foreign countries including postage, six months, [illegible], one year, [illegible]. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

# MAYOR TAN OF HANGCHOW KILLED BY ASSAILANTS

### Arrested Murderers Sent By Chungking Regime

**Special**

HANGCHOW, February 13.—Mayor Tan Sha-kuei of this city was assassinated on February 7 on Hupin Road at the hands of assailants dispatched by the Chungking Military Council, it was revealed here today.

The Chungking murderers confessed the complicity of the Military Council when they were arrested on February 10 in this city, three days after committing the murder.

Mayor Tan was passing along Hupin Road on the afternoon of February 7 when he was attacked and shot to death by two assailants armed with revolvers. The murderers fled from the scene but were subsequently apprehended. They confessed that they stole into this city at the end of January.

Mayor Tan was a native of Shantung Province and graduated from both Yenking University and Columbia University, the latter in New York City. He assumed his post as Mayor of Hangchow in September 1941.

ASO KANKO HOTEL
Im Aso—National-Park
Schonster Kurort auf Kyushu
Aktiver Vulkan und Natur-Wunder
Praize (E. P.): Embettig ¥3.00 an
Zweibettig ¥6.00 an
Central Heizung

COMPLETE OPTICAL SERVICE
SAVE and PROTECT YOUR EYES
Expert Tests and Fittings to Your Requirements in All Our Optical Work.
S. Matsushima
Opticians
A few doors past Itoya stationer
1, 3-chome Ginza
Tel. Kyobashi [illegible]

The Sumitomo Bank Limited
Head Office: OSAKA
Capital Subscribed ..[illegible]
Capital Paid-up .... [illegible]
Reserve Funds ..... [illegible]
President:
HAYASHI OKAHASHI
HOME OFFICES:
Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Yahata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga and Kumamoto.
OVERSEAS OFFICES:
SHANGHAI & DAIREN
KOBE BRANCH:
Sakaemachi 1-chome
Tel.: SANNOMIYA (3) 41-46
KYOTO BRANCH:
Karasumarudori-Sanjyosagaru
Tel.: HONKYOKU (2) [illegible]

Office: ............... 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer ............ SHOICHI KAWAMURA